The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 23, NO. 33 RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1904 TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

YOUR BOY'S CLOTHING.

Was your Boy's last Suit as good as it looked?
Did it stay together?
Did it hold its color and shape?
Did the buttons stay on?
If they didn't, perhaps you bought too much on looks.
False ornament is often used to hide poor cloth.
Clothes are as pretty here as anywhere; but the beauty is more than skin deep.
No cotton: no bad sewing; no flung-on ornaments and buttons to prove false to their trust.

You get exactly what you pay for—not a pretense of it

The fall and Winter styles are very attractive, while being thoroughly good. Come, see our display and get posted in regard to our reasonable prices

P. F. SEIBEL

THE HUB CLOTHING STORE, RHINELANDER, WIS

NOW IS THE TIME

To buy Cloaks, Tailor Suits, Skirts and Shirt Waists. Our lines are full and we are showing a far better assortment than we have ever shown before. We are making special prices on . . .

DRESS GOODS and DRESS TRIMMINGS.

for this week. Remember you can see a better assortment at our store than you will be able to see at any other store, and the prices are right

SPAFFORD & COLE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Sponges, Syringes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes,

PERFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING GOODS

Whether you are in quest of a 40 lB. Muscallonge or the gamy Black Bass, or Specked Trout we can supply you with just the tackle you need. Rods, Reels, Hooks, Flies, it matters not what, we can fit you out. Just bear in mind too, that we carry the largest and best line of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

NEW LIBRARY OPENED

Formal Dedication of Handsome $15,000 Structure, the Gift of Andrew Carnegie to the City of Rhinelander.

Tuesday afternoon and evening the new library building was opened for the first time to the public. The construction and completion of all details of interior work has occupied nearly a year and a half, yet the people may feel well repaid for waiting when they view the inner and outer beauties of the structure which for years to come can be viewed with pride not only for its attractive appearance, but also the great aid and helpfulness in educational work and mental recreation.

The evening exercises were listened to by an audience that packed the lecture room of the library to its utmost capacity.

The exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. H. T. Wiltsee followed by a piano solo by Miss McQueen. In an appropriate address S. S. Miller, president of the library board, presented the property to the city which was formally accepted by Mayor Stapleton. A violin solo by Prof. Hayner and a vocal solo by Mrs. Sawtelle was next on the program followed by a brief talk by Hon. W. E. Brown, and a piano solo by Miss Olive McDonald. Henry Legler, secretary of the free library commission, closed with a very pleasing address.

Owing to a lack of space in this issue, considerable matter devoted to the local library work will appear next week.

Carlson Declared Insane.

John Carlson was yesterday committed to the Northern Hospital as insane. Several mornings since Carlson was observed at an early hour standing in front of Tober's barber shop in apparently a hypnotic state. He was taken in charge by Sheriff Kearns and later examined by Drs. Stone and Daniels. During the examination he suddenly aroused and appeared to have no recollection of what had transpired for the few hours previous, but walked away seemingly in a normal condition. A day or so later he again visited Tober's shop and acted so queerly that he was told to leave the place. Before going he threw his pocketbook and $25 in money to Tober, saying he had no use for it. The money was turned over to Chief Straub who took Carlson in charge and had him examined before Judge Billings with the result stated. Carlson is said to be a sober, steady fellow and possessed of some means. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Death of Regina Haas.

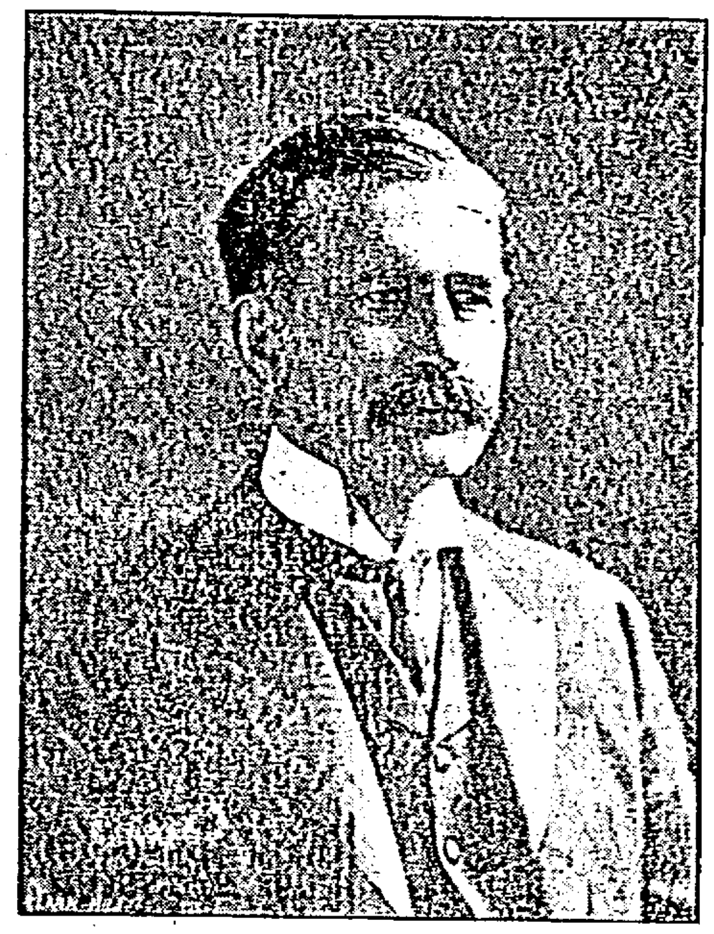
The angel of death has again paid a visit to one of the homes of our city and has taken from our midst one of our most lovable young people in the person of Miss Regina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Haas. For about two weeks the young lady had been suffering with spinal meningitis but at the first her case was not regarded as serious. She continued to grow worse, however, as the disease developed and despite all that the best of medical skill and loving hands could accomplish, the grim messenger could not be stayed. The end came peacefully, Monday forenoon. She was conscious until the last recognizing and conversing with those about her bedside. Beside her heart broken parents she is survived by a number of brothers and sisters and other near relatives the majority of whom reside in this city or vicinity.

The body has been removed to the home of Geo. Johnson on the South side where many sorrowful young folks have come to pay their last respects to their dead friend. The funeral will be held tomorrow forenoon from St. Mary's Catholic church. The services will be attended by relatives from Milwaukee, Stevens Point and many neighboring cities. Of these several have not yet arrived but are expected this evening or tomorrow morning. In their hour of bereavement the family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Not A School Holiday.

Prof. Lowell desires the New North to call attention to the fact that election day Nov. 8th, is to be no holiday for the public schools.

Election day is a legal holiday, but not in the sense that the public schools are to have a vacation while the country is being "saved." This is the effect of a law enacted by the Wisconsin legislature of 1903. Numerous inquiries are being received at the office of State Superintendent C. P. Cary, asking whether the schools should be closed election day. Most of the inquiries are coming from directors and other officers of school boards. The answer is that the last legislature provided that the schools need not be closed that day. Heretofore the schools in some cities have been closed and in other places not closed election day, and it was for the sake of uniformity that the legislation was passed.



WEBSTER E. BROWN.

Who should receive a big majority vote for Congress in Tenth District.

Recovery Is Looked For.

The many friends of Lenn Markham, the young salesman at the Hub Clothing store, who is ill at St. Mary's hospital, will be gratified to learn that he is now considered by his physicians as past danger and in a fair way to complete recovery. Lenn was taken ill Friday and his case pronounced as appendicitis. He was shortly removed to the hospital where on Monday afternoon he underwent an operation for the trouble. Owing to the advanced stage of the disease, the operation proved a very delicate one and was performed by Drs. Daniels, Richard and Hogan. Since that time until yesterday morning he had been in a critical condition and for several hours it looked as though he could not survive. At eight o'clock last evening he was reported doing nicely and his parents feel less alarmed. Among the youthful population of the city, Lenn is considered a great favorite and all hope it will not be long before they will again enjoy his society.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Rhinelander, Wis., Oct. 25th, 1904.

Whereas, we are called to mourn the death of neighbor August Zumach, knowing him as a kind father and husband, his name shall not go unrecorded,

Therefore be it Resolved, that this Camp extend its sympathy to the bereaved family in their sorrow, and in memory of neighbor Zumach our charter be draped for 30 days, that these resolutions be entered on the records of this Camp and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased neighbor, with the seal of the Camp attached. Signed,

JNO. GREENWOOD,
JOE. DEROSIA, } Com.
GEO. C. JEWELL.

Senator Hudnall Speaks.

Senator G. B. Hudnall spoke last evening at the opera house to a large and attentive audience. He showed clearly the gyrations of the democratic party on state and national questions in a manner that ought to have left no doubt in the minds of hearers where to place their vote next week. He will speak at several places in the county this week and do much to keep Oneida's republican majorities up to good figures.

New Logging Railway.

The Ontonagon & Southwestern Railway company, capital $200,000, has been organized to build a road about thirty miles long southwest of Ontonagon to tap the finest tract of standing pine now remaining in Michigan. The timber will be cut in the new mill of the Ontonagon Lumber and Cedar company at Ontonagon, Mich. When the Milwaukee road is extended north from Star lake, it is believed that this new logging road will become a part of the line.

Better Train Service.

Hereafter the north bound freight train on the Monico-Watersmeet branch of the Northwestern road will leave Monico at 7 a. m. and arrive at Watersmeet at 12:00. Returning the train will leave Watersmeet at 3:15 p. m. arriving at Monico at 8:00. As the train will carry an accommodation coach for passengers it will afford the people along that line just a little better train service. The move is greatly appreciated by all concerned.

Kentucky Gets Ashamed.

Feudville, Ken., Oct. 25, 1904.

MR. EDITOR:—We have some pretty tough scraps down here. Last Sunday, in Coon Hollow, a little feud was closed out by the killing of an entire family, including the pig. But while we are fighters from way back, and have about as much as we can do to attend to our own unpleasantnesses, yet we manage to get a little time to observe the conduct of the rest of the world.

Lately we have been particularly interested in the political campaign in Wisconsin. There is great similarity between the situations in Wisconsin and Kentucky. Here we always carry our feuds into politics and the courts, and I see they do the same in Wisconsin. Of course you folks don't draw your Winchesters as often as we do, but when it comes to a downright, heartless, all around political rough-and-tumble, Wisconsin can give Kentucky double discount and bet on a sure thing. In fact, when you people got into the heat of your campaign, we just suspended our business, laid aside our arms, cached our ammunition and listened with bated breath to the storm up north.

I'm not sure but the Wisconsin fight, by its bitterness and probable consequences, may, through its influence as a "terrible example," be the means of reforming Kentucky. We are fond of a fight occasionally, but we don't want ours to be really of the Kilkenny order. We want a few corn-crackers left for seed. But the way the Badgers are carrying on there will, at the close of the battle, not be enough to form the neucleus of a respectable menagerie.

Your motto must be "war to the knife." No one seems to have regard for the feelings of others. Your orators slash right and left, like Irishmen at Donnybrook Fair, caring little whose head is hit. And the speeches! O my! We can hear them clear down here, and as the reverberating tones penetrate this comparatively quiet region they seem to resolve themselves into something like this:

The world shall hear my wild, discordant screech
And know that I am qualified to teach.
That in the basket I'm the ripest peach.
I'll hurl my ponderosity of speech
As far as tones vociferous can reach.
I'd have you know that I'm ordained to preach
A comfortable creed to all and each—
And be the biggest pebble on the beach.
At least that's the way it sounds to an

Outsider.

To Improve Flambeau Reservation.

The Ashland Daily Press says that improvements to the extent of $100,000 or over will be made this fall on the Lac du Flambeau Indian reservation over which Major Campbell of this city has supervision.

Contractor Hazeltine, Wm. Neuman and Will Rinehart left for Lac du Flambeau last evening with complete specifications and plans of the improvements to be made.

Besides the construction of a new dormitory of liberal dimensions there will be very extensive improvements made to the buildings and grounds. Heating plants will be installed in all of the various buildings and a sewerage system will be constructed. A system of water works will also be placed on the reservation.

Besides the Ashland contractors that left for Lac du Flambeau last evening there are a number of other contractors in the city who are also figuring on this work.

SOLDIERS GET DUES

Through the Efforts of Congressman Brown Many Delayed Pensions Are Secured for the Old Veterans.

The large contingent of old soldiers residents in the Tenth Congressional District have reason to be grateful to Representative Brown. During his service as a member of the house of representatives he has secured the allowance of scores of pension claims, many of which has been lying unacted upon in the pension bureau at Washington for one, two and three years. It has always been Mr. Brown's practice to give his personal attention to the filing of claims for pensions and in visiting the pension bureau and personally going over the papers of claimants and suggesting the steps necessary for early and favorable action.

There is another class of pensions which have interested Mr. Brown. Many claims are rejected at the pension bureau on purely technical grounds, while others are allowed at only nominal rates. In each case, the soldier is practically disabled and in some cases bed ridden invalids. These claims must be brought before congress, and the committee on pensions convinced of the meritoriousness of the claim.

Mr. Brown has succeeded in securing the passage of nearly a dozen of these special pension bills authorizing the payment monthly of sums ranging from $24 to $50 per month to old soldiers who are incapacitated from earning a living and are wholly dependent. One or two of these bills have been for pensioning widows.

DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE.

Robert Hawthorne, a Blacksmith, Dies Suddenly at Arbor Vitae.

Word was received in the city from Arbor Vitae, Tuesday, announcing the death of Robert Hawthore, a well known blacksmith in the employ of the Ross Lumber Co. at that place. It was later learned that Hawthorne's demise was due to heart failure. Particulars regarding the case as near as can be ascertained are as follows:

Monday afternoon, while at his rooming place, the man complained of feeling ill and told the proprietor that he wished to retire. He was soon joined in his room by two companions, who feeling tired laid down on the bed beside him and soon were asleep. Later the proprietor had occasion to visit Hawthorne's room, and to his surprise, found the man in what he first supposed an unconscious condition. He shook Hawthorne vigorously, but getting no response, placed his hand over the heart and was horrified to find that the organ had ceased to beat. The two companions, asleep beside the body, were immediately awakened but for some time could not be convinced that their friend had passed away. The shock to them was a severe one.

Undertaker F. A. Hildebrand of this city was notified and left at once to prepare the body for burial. Hawthorne's two brothers, who reside at Cadilac, Mich., were notified of his death and wired to have the remains shipped to that city. Hawthorne was a married man, about 34 years of age, and for several years worked at his trade at Woodboro for the Wood Lumber Co. Many of our readers will remember him as the man who was attacked by a mad Finlander at Woodboro some two years ago and severely stabbed about the body. It was at first thought that his end was due to the injuries which he received at that time. This supposition however, was quickly dispelled, by the holding of a post mortem over the body, at which it was found that his heart alone was affected.

An Outsider's View.

Webster E. Brown of Rhinelander is up for reelection to Congress from the Tenth Wisconsin district. Mr. Brown is entitled to be returned to Washington because of the record he has made there during the two terms which he has served. He is a man of affairs, strictly honest and conservative and does not play favorites. He performs his duty as he sees it and his work in the interest of his district is certainly worthy of the reward he is seeking. Mr. Brown is a member of the Brown Brothers Lumber Company of Rhinelander, and also is largely interested in the paper company of that city. In connection with his brothers he is also the owner of a considerable amount of timber in the far west. He has been a resident of Rhinelander for a good many years and is known personally to practically every man in the Tenth Wisconsin district.—Minneapolis Lumberman.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. Sold by,

J. J. Reardon.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

Russia still stubbornly refuses to regard Manchuria as the enemy's country.

With football, election and a war on, the St. Louis exposition has to fight for recognition.

Admiral Rojestvensky fired a few shots that were heard distinctly all over Great Britain.

Even the bad Filipino has one good quality. He always emits a hiss before he strikes to kill.

At last the Baltic fleet has done something, but the czar may wish it had never been heard of again.

It is thought that the next advance will be made by the Japanese. This seems to be a reasonable supposition.

As a discourager of the boll weevil the Guatemalan ant is acknowledged to be one of the worst failures of the season.

The successful flight of that St. Louis airship came in the nick of time. Some of us had forgotten all about the exposition.

Any attempt the Panamaniacs may make to "blow up" the ship canal with dynamite will only lessen the labor of excavating.

A Philadelphia paper says that Wisconsin has the political itch. But the scratching stage will not develop till November 8.

Advices from Salonica indicate that not only has the open season for Bulgarians begun, but that the shooting is very good.

The Chicago Telephone company has sent in a bill for $16,692 against Chicago for services last year. Who said "talk is cheap?"

A statement is going the rounds that there are 20,000 quacks in New York city. Quackery would seem to be a regular business there.

If the tobacco trust will agree to improve the quality of campaign cigars all parties will withdraw objections to its active participation in politics.

The man who built New York's great subway was not invited to speak at the opening. Perhaps it was thought that his work would speak for him.

To the United States the restless and mutually distrustful powers look for the inception and prosecution of peace measures which shall work for the good of all.

Japan has entered protest against the wearing of Chinese costumes by Russian soldiers. It evidently thinks that war is no more of a masquerade ball than it is a picnic.

At the present rate of slaughter in the far east the Japs will all be killed off before the Russian forces are exhausted, and the victory will then go to the remnant of the czar's army by default.

Kuropatkin's salary is $160,000 a year. If the Russians were not so far behind the times there are people in this country who might be led to suspect that he was purposely going slowly in order to keep on the pay roll.

It is becoming quite a fashion for children of 18 and thereabouts to marry without the knowledge or permission of their parents, and they think the proceeding "real cute." Five years later they will wonder what was so amusing about it.

The Russian admiralty announces that satisfactory reports have been received of the progress of the Baltic fleet. At the same time, to an uninformed outsider, there seems to be a heavy atmosphere of reluctance about the whole movement.

The army and navy now draws the line at bow-legged men; the corporations don't want any kind of men over 25 years old, and some employers dislike people with red hair. If this process of exclusion keeps up the list of the employed will be extremely select.

American life and business organizations are changing. As traditions and history accumulate and wealth becomes more widely distributed we are bound as a national characteristic to return to normal poise and to take existence easier. There has been no demonstration of freakishness in this movement. As a general thing there is a disposition among the more affluent to restrain artificial tendencies and morbid excesses in business and domestic affairs that is natural and will make existence simpler and consequently better.

Some time ago amateur social reformers in New York professed to have discovered that drunkenness in men among the poorer classes is largely caused by the failure of the women as cooks. The wives do not serve palatable food to their husbands and the latter, in order to soothe their dissatisfied stomachs, go off and fill up on beer and whiskey. Now a Chicago lecturer lays the evil of divorce to incompetent housekeepers. How many sins women are guilty of, to be sure, and what serious obstacles poor inoffensive man is up against.

It is obvious that the Sunday school, with its definite moral purpose and its grip upon practically the entire juvenile population, is a mighty factor in the building of the national character and so worthy of the serious attention of all thoughtful persons. Within its walls are fixed ideals, which later are wrought out in the events of commerce, politics, science and the fine arts. Therefore the development of the Sunday school is a matter which concerns not merely the thousands who are actively engaged in its service, but also the wide public.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

The anniversary of President Roosevelt's birth occurred Thursday. He was 46 years old. Throughout the day he was in receipt of messages of congratulation from friends in all parts of the country. He also received many personal callers.

Gen. James N. Tyner, accused by President Roosevelt of complicity in the postal frauds, issued a scathing letter, questioning the president's good faith.

In the report of the commissioner of education the total cost of the public school system for the year ending June 30, 1904, is given as $231,457,625. This is an increase of $16,000,000 over the previous year. It amounts to $3.15 per capita of total population, and $22.75 per capita per pupil.

Since the opening of the Louisiana Purchase exposition the total attendance has reached 15,933,295.

Secretary of State Hay has issued a note to American envoys instructing them to open negotiations with foreign ministers for a second peace conference at The Hague.

THE EAST.

J. Walter Labaree & Co., a firm of stock commission brokers, has closed its offices in New York. The assets probably are between $6,000 and $7,000, with liabilities of $122,000. Labaree & Co. had 70 branch offices extending all the way from Toronto, Canada, to New Orleans.

The court has named Henry L. Joyce receiver for the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, owners of the steamer General Slocum, which burned last summer.

A great subway system in New York was formally opened. Fully 125,000 persons, it is estimated, crowded the trains, which were given enthusiastic greetings by other thousands gathered at the various stations. The subway cost $35,000,000, and required the services of 10,000 men for four years in its construction. The total length of track laid is 305,000 feet, of which 245,000 feet are underground.

The negro pugilist, Joe Walcott, who recently accidentally shot and killed Nelson Hall, another negro, at a ball in Boston, has been held to the grand jury in $2,500 on a charge of manslaughter.

Because of the improvement in the Anglo-Russian situation abroad, several provisional export engagements at New York have been cancelled.

Robbers entered the summer home of Former State Senator John R. McCarty, at Pittfield, Mass., and stole jewelry valued at $10,000.

While delivering a funeral sermon Rev. S. H. Hess dropped dead in the Dunkard church at Wrightsville, Pa.

A report of the year's loss of life and property in connection with the fisheries of Gloucester, Mass., shows that 20 lives have been lost and ten vessels wrecked since November 1, 1903.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A confession of her guilt was made by Mrs. Rae Krauss, on trial in Hartford City, Ind., for the murder of her stepdaughter, Crystal Krauss, and she was sent to prison for life.

Farmer William Peddicord, living about eight miles southwest of Perry, Ia., attacked his wife with a club, inflicting injuries from which she cannot recover, and then killed himself. Despondency over financial troubles was the cause.

Hon. George K. Nash, ex-governor of Ohio, dropped dead in the bathroom at the home of his stepdaughter, Mrs. Worthington E. Babcock, in Columbus, O. Heart disease was the cause.

At her home in Delray, Mich., Mrs. Charles W. Cornwell died from the effects of breathing coal gas thrown out by a defective stove.

From an attack of heart disease Myron S. Phillips, a grand juror, dropped dead in his chair in the criminal court building in Chicago.

In an explosion in mine No. 3 of the Rocky Mountain Fuel & Iron company at Teroio, Col., between 30 and 60 men were killed.

In Crestline, O., William Heffelfinger fired a shot from a revolver to frighten two friends, and the bullet struck Mrs. Harry Kimley, killing her. Mrs. Carrie Schaefer, a friend, on learning of the death of Mrs. Kimley, fell dead of heart disease.

The governor of Illinois issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the arrest of the persons who on May 2, 1904, murdered Samuel Harper in Pulaski county, Ill.

At Tipton, Mo., three persons were killed and 22 injured in a rear-end collision between section No. 2 and section No. 1 of train No. 3, Missouri Pacific world's fair special.

Jesse Morgan and Berg Lutz, farmers, quarreled over politics at Madisonville, Ky., and Morgan killed Lutz.

The alleged shortage of the Kansas state treasurer is reported to be $31,000.

While shaking the hand of Gov. La Follette, at Baraboo, Wis., Archie Cristie dropped dead.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Pauline, the daughter of William Waldorf-Astor, was married to Capt. Spender-Clay, in the presence of a fashionable assemblage in London. The bride's dowry was $10,000,000.

An extradition treaty has been concluded between Belgium and Cuba.

Great Britain and Russia have been brought to a deadlock by the report of Admiral Rojestvensky, justifying his firing upon the trawlers at Hull on the ground that he was attacked by torpedo boats. The time limit on the British demand for a promise of punishment expired without any answer from Russia beyond an expression that such a pledge cannot be given under pressure.

There has been a startling increase in lunacy in London, the total number of insane patients now in the city being 24,000.

The fear of war between Russia and Great Britain has been averted, and the settlement of the only points in dispute regarding the attack by the Russian second Pacific squadron on British trawlers October 21 has been referred to an international commission under The Hague convention.

The commander at Port Arthur, Gen. Stoessel, has instilled the garrison with the spirit that to court a glorious death is preferable to capitulation. The Japanese shells are inflicting great damage to the Russian fleet in the harbor, and to the fortifications.

The British premier, Mr. Balfour, in announcing the agreement by England and Russia to refer the North sea affair to The Hague court, denounced the Russian vice admiral's version of the affair as an insult to the honor of the British nation.

The Japanese captured Waitaoshan from the Russians after a fight lasting eight hours, and also took a high hill south of the Shakhe river.

A statement issued by the war office in St. Petersburg says that the number of Russians killed, wounded and missing in the fighting which began October 9, and ended October 18, totaled 500 officers and 45,000 men.

Eleven guests were burned to death in a fire following a wedding in the poorer part of St. Petersburg.

Announcement is made that the czar has established reforms tending toward free speech and a free press.

Credit is given to France for arranging the settlement between Russia and England.

Takihira, Japanese minister to the United States, was operated on in New York for appendicitis.

LATER NEWS.

Four persons were shot from ambush as they were leaving a dance hall at Fort Niobrara, Neb. Two are fatally wounded.

The Russian squadron sails from Vigo, Spain.

The Japanese gunboat Yamata is sunk by a floating mine.

All of the hoisting engineers at the coal mines in Illinois have struck against a reduction of wages.

Rosa Lohr dropped dead while returning from church at Marshfield, Wis.

The building occupied by the Consolidated Savings bank at Memphis, Tenn., collapsed, burying a number of persons in the ruins.

Evidence is being adduced to prove that the whole Jewish population of Gomel, Russia, was organized for an armed conflict, the city being divided up into quarters and arms distributed.

The dead body of Gus Womelsdorf, a piano dealer, was found at the fair grounds at Eldora, Iowa. He had shot himself because of business reverses.

Steel man say Great Lakes district is exhausted and ore must be secured elsewhere.

Foes in Manchuria on verge of greatest battle in the terribly costly Russo-Japanese war.

France and the United States expect to begin the negotiations of an arbitration treaty at Washington soon after the presidential election.

Everything indicates that both the Japanese and the Russian armies south of Mukden, are ready for a resumption of hostilities, if indeed fighting has not already begun.

Rev. William H. Elder, arch-bishop of Cincinnati, is dead, aged 86 years.

Elmer Erickson dies at Stoughton, Wis., from injuries received in a football game.

A masked man held up a saloon at Tucson, Ariz., but before he could get away with his plunder he was fatally shot by an officer.

The American consulate at Amoy, China, is destroyed by fire.

A freight train runs into a handcar near Stanley, Wis., instantly killing a section hand.

While an inquest was being held over the body of James Black, at Omaha, Neb., the supposed corpse straightened up, but immediately fell back and died.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

The United States government issued 50,292,554 domestic money orders, aggregating $378,778,459, and 2,208,344 international money orders, aggregating $42,550,150, during the last year, according to the annual report of the department.

The "Lost Cabin" mine, a lode of vast richness, has been discovered in Modoc county, California, after a search extending over nearly a half century and at a cost of many lives and great treasure.

The census bureau issued a bulletin showing the quantity of cotton ginned up to October 18 to be 426,832 running bales, as against 292,679 for the same period in 1903.

The Pillsbury-Washburn company, of Minneapolis, unable to obtain enough American wheat, has made application to bond one of its mills in order to use grain imported from Canada.

Flower experts talk of a million-dollar horticultural hall for Chicago, saying that city is the largest flower market in the world and needs such a structure.

Albert Dabrizzino, an Italian, was hanged at Pittsburg, Pa., for the murder of his sweetheart, Mary Mucenska, May 28, 1903.

Dr. E. S. Banks, of the University of Chicago expedition in Babylonia, found a buried statue of remarkable antiquity.

Andrew Carnegie, on his return from England to New York, declared the plan of calling a peace conference at present to be inopportune.

While sleeping in the car barns of the Boston elevated railway, Thomas E. Dunn was burned to death in a $170,000 fire in the plant.

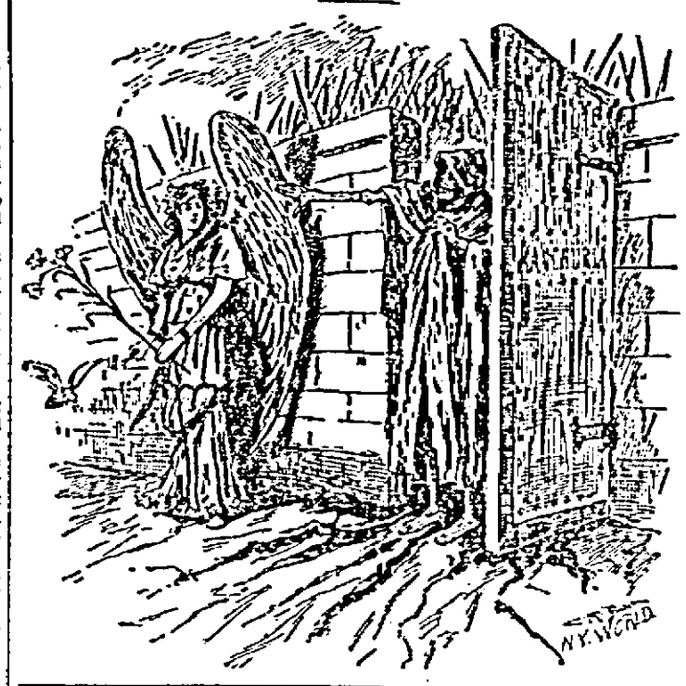
Sir William White, British naval constructor, declared in New York that England means to maintain supremacy of the sea.

A remarkable demonstration for the United States navy developed in London when a British policeman arrested an American sailor.

Ecclesiastical and charitable property exempted from taxation in New York city reaches a total of $216,694,195.

Marquis De Rivera, one of Italy's famous artillery generals, died from political disappointment.

"BACK!"



COURT OF INQUIRY TO SETTLE DISPUTE

Great Britain and Russia Will Submit Question of Responsibility for North Sea Affair to Arbitration—War Is Thus Averted.

London, Oct. 29.—All danger of war between Russia and Great Britain has been averted, and the settlement of the only points in dispute regarding the attack by the Russian second Pacific squadron on British trawlers October 21 has been referred to an international commission under The Hague convention.

Balfour Breaks Silence.

Premier Balfour, speaking at a meeting of the national union of conservative clubs at Southampton Friday night, broke that silence which had been so long preserved and had brought the people of the United Kingdom to a condition of almost desperate irritation, and given rise to misconceptions which Mr. Balfour himself exposed. "The Russian ambassador," said Mr. Balfour, "has authorized a statement to the following effect: The Russian government, on hearing of the North sea incident, at once expressed its profound regret, and also promised most liberal compensation. The government has ordered the detention at Vigo of that part of the fleet which was concerned in the incident, in order that the naval authorities might ascertain what officers were responsible for it; that those officers and any material witnesses would not proceed on the voyage to the far east; that inquiry would be instituted into the facts by an international commission as provided by The Hague convention. That, Mr. Balfour interpolated, had nothing to do with arbitration. It was the constitution of an international commission in order to find out the facts, and any person found guilty would be tried and punished adequately. The Russian government undertook that precautions would be taken to guard against recurrence of such incidents. Special instructions on this subject would be issued.

Preliminary Inquiries.

Preliminary to this court, said Mr. Balfour, there would be the coroner's inquest at Hull over the dead fishermen, a board of trade inquiry and an inquiry by Russian officials at Vigo. The board of trade inquiry would be specially constituted by the British government to include representative men. The Russian embassy had been asked to send a representative and give assistance. Apology and compensation having already been offered, nothing now remains but to determine which account is correct, Rojestvensky's or the trawlers. Mr. Balfour plainly said that Thursday evening Russia and Great Britain seemed to be on the brink of war, and yet gave the frankest praise to the attitude preserved throughout by the emperor and Russian government.

Criticises Rojestvensky.

While the premier was unable to praise the pacific attitude of the government too highly, he bitterly assailed Rojestvensky's report, declaring that it was an insult to Great Britain as a neutral nation, and ridiculed its probability.

The immense audience received Mr. Balfour's announcement of the settlement of the affair with unbounded enthusiasm, which was echoed throughout the kingdom when the evening extras appeared and set suspense at rest.

Foreign Minister Lansdowne and Ambassador Benkendorff probably will be able to decide the constitution of the international committee and its date of sitting. In view of the circumstances, neither Japan nor Spain are likely to object to the temporary prolongation of the stay of the section of the second Pacific squadron at Vigo, and the inquiry will be expedited as much as possible.

Great Relief.

The greatest relief was exhibited in all diplomatic circles when the news of the settlement arrived. As has been stated in these dispatches the best informed opinion never inclined to the belief that war would ensue, in spite of the enormous naval preparations and the bellicose tendency of the press. The government's continued silence until now and the grave aspect in which the affair was placed before the British public are freely attributed in some quarters to political motives, the government desiring to strengthen itself in the eyes of the public on the eve of a general election.

Throughout the affair the influence of the recent Anglo-French understanding has been a potent element and Ambassador Cambon, whether acting personally or in behalf of the French government, has been indefatigable in using his close relationship with both the British government and in the Russian embassy to bring about an honorable settlement.

Public Dissatisfied.

London, Oct. 31.—As time reveals the terms and the possibilities of the agreement for arbitrating the Anglo-Russian difficulty over the North sea tragedy it becomes evident the wrath of many of the British people has not been appeased. The anger is now turning partly from Russia against Premier Balfour and his government. It is felt that the government has adopted a lame compromise after making a great show of force and after declaring it would brook no delay in satisfaction for the killing of British fishermen by the Russian Baltic fleet. It is plain many people are disappointed over the agreement to refer the trouble to a court of inquiry to be appointed under the terms of The Hague arbitration treaty. Such a court, they say, could have no binding force on Russia and even if it could decree punishment of the authors of the North sea outrage the czar's government might refuse to accept the verdict. Many voters' views are probably best expressed by the Standard, which disapproves the settlement as a lame and impotent compromise on the part of the British government. It is felt that the honor of the nation has been sacrificed. The result will probably be shown at the polls in the forthcoming elections.

Relief in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—There is a feeling of profound relief in higher government spheres and diplomatic circles, where the knowledge existed that the grave crisis in the relations between Russia and Great Britain over the North sea incident has happily been avoided by a decision to submit the issue to a commission to be created under the articles of The Hague convention.

Two Men Killed.

Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 28.—Joseph Martin and John Glenn, of Chicago, were killed Thursday at Thebes, Ill., by falling 100 feet while at work on an Illinois Central railroad bridge. Martin and Glenn were hoisting iron blocks by means of a derrick from the ground to the top of the bridge. They were riding on an iron beam to the top. When 100 feet from the ground the pulley slipped from the derrick, letting them drop to the ground. Both were mangled. Their bodies were sent to Chicago.

Stops Gold Exports.

New York, Oct. 29.—As a result largely of the improvement in the Anglo-Russian situation abroad, several provisional gold export engagements here have been cancelled. Exchange continues very strong, however, and shipments to Europe next week are extremely probable.

Ohio Bank Closes Its Doors.

Lima, O., Oct. 29.—The Lima Savings Bank and Trust company failed to open its doors Friday. The stock of the concern, which is $50,000 is largely held in Toledo.

Politics Causes Murder.

Masontown, Pa., Oct. 31.—Saturday night Clifford Hawley shot and instantly killed Simon Donahoe and wounded William Mordow in the arm. Hawley and Donahoe, who had never met before, became engaged in a warm argument on politics, and Mordow stepped between them and ordered them to desist. For answer, Hawley reached into his coat pocket and without withdrawing his hand from the pocket fired two shots, with the result given above. Hawley escaped.

Defeat for Champion.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 29.—Miss Pauline Mackay, of Oakley, defeated Miss Georgianna Bishop, the national champion, at the open golf tournament on Country club links Friday in the final match by a score of one up, 19 holes.

Miles to Take the Stump.

New York, Oct. 29.—It was said at democratic headquarters Friday that Gen. Nelson A. Miles would visit some of the western states next week in the interest of the democratic national ticket.

ASSAULTS GROW FIERCER

JAPANESE ATTACK IN PORT ARTHUR RENEWED WITH VIGOR.

Two Forts Said to Have Been Captured and Russian Battleship Sunk.

Tokio, Oct. 29.—It is reported that the Japanese opened a desperate general attack on the eastern forts of the Keekwan group, north of Port Arthur, during the morning of October 26 and silenced the Russian batteries. A shell exploded the Russian magazines. Simultaneously the Japanese attacked the forts on Rihlung mountain and Sunghohowian mountain, silenced the Russian batteries and stormed and occupied the forts in front of these mountains. On the night of October 26 there was a conflagration in old Port Arthur, and on October 27 a shell hit the Russian battleship Sevastopol and two Russian steamers were sunk. Official confirmation of the above is lacking, but the reports are believed to be true.

Chefoo, Oct. 31.—The third general attack on Port Arthur began October 24, according to unimpeachable authority. On October 26 Japanese shells set fire to the only smokeless powder magazine in Port Arthur. Portions of the town caught fire, the conflagration continuing the whole day. On October 26 the Japanese captured the Russian trenches on the slope of Rihlung mountain, also a fortified position protecting that fortress. The Japanese consider the progress of the siege to be highly satisfactory.

Mukden, Oct. 31.—The attack by the Japanese on the Buddhist temple hill on October 27 led to sharp fighting. The Japanese artillery played on the position from early in the morning, rendering the trenches untenable, shells and shrapnel sweeping everything and demolishing all the shelters. Two machine guns with the battalion defending the hill were smashed and disabled, but the defenders carried off the remains of the guns when they were forced to retire. The Japanese infantry attack under cover of the bombardment was made in close order. There was a desperate hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches, followed by a counter attack with the bayonet. The Japanese finally gained the hill, but were unable to hold it in the face of the deadly Russian artillery fire.

There have been a number of skirmishes along the whole front, but no development of any serious import has yet appeared, though the armies are in the closest touch, and a general engagement may be precipitated at any time. At one point the trenches are only 400 yards apart. They are separated by a small stream, which is the only water supply in the neighborhood. By mutual consent there is no firing on the water carriers, who visit the stream with buckets. Several positions have already changed hands many times.

Tokio, Oct. 31.—A report from the Manchurian army headquarters records a successful night attack against the Russian outpost at Wumingtsun and two unsuccessful counter attacks made by the Russians. The report is as follows: "On the night of October 28 a small force of the enemy attacked Waitao mountain, but were immediately repulsed. October 29 at 3 o'clock in the morning a detachment of infantry was dispatched from the center army against Wumingtsun. The enemy was surprised and the houses occupied by the enemy were set on fire. Wumingtsun is located midway between the outposts of both armies. Using the place as a base, the enemy made frequent night attacks against our outposts.

ELEVATOR COLLAPSES.

Structure at Buffalo, Containing 370,000 Bushels of Barley, Slips Into the Water.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 31.—From some cause which cannot be definitely explained, the Ontario elevator collapsed Sunday and sank into the waters of the Evans slip. The elevator contained about 370,000 bushels of barley, a large portion of which lies at the bottom of the slip. The loss on the grain and the building is estimated at $350,000. The Ontario was built 15 years ago, and had been in active operation all of this season. Various reasons have been given as to the cause of the collapse, but as nearly as could be learned, it had its origin in the weakening of the foundations about the dock. It is known that the land about the elevator contains large deposits of quicksand, and it is considered probable that the accident was due to a settling of the earth on the dock side caused by the action of the water on a bed of this quicksand. The slip has been deepened during the last two years, and this also may have weakened the dock foundations.

Sweethearts Take Poison.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 31.—Daniel Daust and May Probst, sweethearts, were found early Saturday in a stupefied condition due to taking strychnine with suicidal intent. Both refused to give the reason for their attempt at suicide, which was thwarted by efforts of local physicians.

First Birthday for Panama.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Elaborate arrangements are making in Panama for the celebration of the first birthday anniversary of the isthmian republic. The Dixie is at Colon, and her commander has been authorized to participate in every appropriate way in the celebration.

Heart Failure Causes Death.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 29.—Cornelius Shields, general manager of the Consolidated Lake Superior corporation here, died suddenly early Friday from heart failure.

Elect a President.

Marshalltown, Ia., Oct. 28. — The board of trustees of Des Moines college, in session here, Thursday unanimously elected Herbert L. Stetson, now president of Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich., as president of Des Moines college.

Successfully Launched.

Newport News, Vt., Oct. 28.—The submarine torpedo boat Simon Lake No. 10, was launched at the shipyard here Thursday. This is the third of the five boats believed to be destined for Russia or Japan now completed.

HORROR IN A MINE.

Explosion Causes Heavy Loss of Life in Colorado—From 30 to 60 Are Dead.

Trinidad, Col., Oct. 29.—A terrific explosion occurred at Mine No. 3, of the Rocky Mountain Fuel & Iron company, at Teroio, 40 miles due west of Trinidad, Friday afternoon, and the number of dead is variously placed between 30 and 60 men. The number reported as having gone into the mine in the morning was 17 miners and four company men. In the afternoon many more miners are known to have gone into the mine, and the exact number of dead may never be known, as the mine is burning and in all likelihood the bodies will be cremated. A large number of mine officials left here as soon as word of the accident was received. Company doctors were picked up along the line, as well as all other available physicians.

The mine in which the accident occurred works 80 men and it is believed that at least 60 men were in the mine at the time. News of the explosion brought assistance from the adjacent camps, and hundreds of men are trying to get into the mine. Deadly fumes overcome the rescuers frequently, but their places are immediately taken by others ready to risk their lives. It is not thought possible that anyone in the mine can escape death, if they are not all dead already. Nearly all the miners employed are Slavs. The mine was opened only a year ago and extended 2,000 feet into the hill. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by dust. But one body has been recovered, that of T. Duran, a driver, who was just entering the tunnel when the explosion occurred. He was torn and burned almost beyond recognition. All mines within a radius of 20 miles have been shut down and the miners are on the way to assist in the rescue of the bodies.

TELLS OF AWFUL DEED.

Mrs. Krauss Admits Having Poisoned Stepdaughter and Goes to Prison for Life.

Hartford City, Ind., Oct. 28.—Indicted Thursday morning by the grand jury for the poisoning of her stepdaughter, Crystal Krauss, the defendant, Mrs. Rae M. Krauss, after demanding immediate trial, pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the first degree and, walking calmly to the bench, handed to Judge Vaughn a signed confession written October 16, while a prisoner in the Blackford county jail. The audience listened intently while the confession was being read, after which the jury retired for 15 minutes, returning with a verdict of guilty. Immediately Judge Vaughn pronounced the sentence, which carries with it imprisonment for life in the women's prison at Indianapolis, and within half an hour the prisoner, escorted by two officers and followed by a mob, hissing and uttering cries of violence, was on her way to the interurban train which was to carry her to prison. The confession pleads that the crime was committed while the defendant was dispossessed of her senses; that she had confessed to her husband, W. R. Krauss; that she was prompted to poison her step-daughter by an indescribable desire to kill, and after dealing at length with the domestic relations of the family, which, the confession says, were most pleasant, concludes with an invocation of God's help in supplying strength to bear the sorrow which she endures.

TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

Farmer Fatally Injures His Wife and Then Kills Himself—Financial Troubles the Cause.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 29.—William Peddicord, a farmer living about eight miles southwest of Perry, attacked his wife with a club Friday morning, inflicting injuries from which she cannot recover, and then killed himself.

Peddicord and his wife arose early and went to the barnyard to do the milking, and it was there the attack on the woman was made. One of their children became alarmed at the prolonged absence of the parents, and discovered the mother unconscious from horrible bruises, and Peddicord's dead body in a cornfield adjoining the barn lot. The family was well respected, and apparently well-to-do, although it has developed that Peddicord owed $1,200, of which his wife was ignorant. He feared the revelation of their true financial condition, the farm being a legacy to Mrs. Peddicord and in her name.

Walcott Held for Manslaughter.

Boston, Oct. 29.—"Joe" Walcott, the negro pugilist, was held for the grand jury Friday in $2,500 on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of another negro, Nelson Hall, recently. The pugilist's revolver is said to have been accidentally discharged and a ball which first went through one of Walcott's hands, badly injuring it, entered Hall's breast, causing almost instant death.

Church Convention.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—The synod of the Reformed church for Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado began its eighteen annual session Wednesday night. Rev. V. Franklin Curtis, of Kansas City, was elected president of the synod.

Failure Follows Disaster.

New York, Oct. 28.—The Knickerbocker Steamboat company, which owned the ill-fated General Slocum, was placed in the hands of Henry L. Joyce as receiver in the suit brought for a claim of $163.72.

Government Loses by Fire.

Lawton, Okla., Oct. 25.—Five stables, with the storage houses and ammunition departments belonging to Troops A, B and D, Eighth cavalry, at Fort Sill, were destroyed by fire Monday. Loss $25,000. One hundred and twenty thousand rounds of ammunition exploded.

The Fifth Victim.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—The fifth fatality as a result of the battle last Friday between detectives and suspects occurred Monday night, when William Morris, alias C. C. Blair, a confessed train robber, died at the city hospital.

A Parisian That Preaches the Simple Life

Rev. Charles Wagner Protests Against the Display and Pomp of the Times.

THERE has recently come to this country Charles Wagner, a man known chiefly for his advocacy of the simple life, whom we trust will be able to pass unspoiled through the sea of adulation which now surrounds him, and through the strenuousness that must be his whilst in the states.

The attention of Americans was called to Wagner and his work by no less a personage than President Roosevelt. In a letter written in appreciation of the book "The Simple Life," the president declares to the author: "I preach your book to my countrymen, it should be used as a tract throughout the country." And among the first to pay him homage on his arrival, our chief executive entertained M. Wagner at the white house, paid him the unusual honor of having him as guest at the executive mansion over night.

Charles Wagner, pastor of a Protestant church in Paris, rose suddenly to wide fame by means of a modest little book, his "Simple Life," a protest against the artificiality and insincerity surrounding him in the great city. It is small wonder that the display and pomp of Paris should have called forth from "Pasteur Wagner," in youth used to the quiet and simplicity of the Alsatian hill country, protest and suggestion for a better way of spending life; but doubtless it is matter of surprise to him he should have reached a public of such size and importance as he has within a short twelvemonth. To-day the man whose chief joy has been nature and quiet woodland strolls, is called upon to address thousands, to travel from one large center to another, to speak day after day in crowded rooms.

REV. CHARLES WAGNER.

Not that this is altogether new work for our visitor. From the simple beginning of his little church of 1885 Pasteur Wagner's congregation has grown to be one of the largest in Paris. It is composed of men from all classes, workingman and idle rich, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, for this French Protestant has made an appeal to Paris at large, to French free-thinker and French Catholic as well as to the French Protestant.

Charles Wagner was born in 1852 in Alsace, his father a poor country parson, the grandfather before him a parson. As a child he dwelt among a simple, kindly people, lived a free, wholesome, outdoor life. He speaks thus of this period: "Brought up in a village, among peasants who were honest, intelligent, hard-working, and full of natural piety, enamored of the fields, of the woods, of the springs, of the transparent brooks, and of the wild strawberries, independent, without the shadow of a constraint upon my young life, and, except for a few hours of study, always in the open air and on the country ways."

When 14 years of age his guardians sent him to complete his studies in Paris, a change that was a very bitter one to the country lad, and which made such an impression upon him that the feeling was to find expression later on in his attacks on artificial life. Paris has been variously described, but seldom after this fashion: "Paris, great Paris; first, the thick ramparts, then walls, walls, walls, houses of a prodigious height, and strips only of sky visible from the streets below! What an abode for the rustic, what a cage for the free bird of the Lorraine forest. . . . When I was in the midst of this smoke, this noise, this hubbub of vehicles, this mob of pedestrians, this orgy of buildings, my heart stopped beating. It seemed to me that it was always night, and that all these unknown persons who were hurrying I knew not where, on foot, in carriages, in omnibuses, without a break in the food, must be so many raving lunatics."

But the country lad found in the city the very field for his peculiar ability. His love for nature was equaled by—as some one has phrased it—a passion for humanity, and presently obscure corners of Paris, as well as church and secular platform, found in him a force ever on the side of morality, ever championing the poor and lowly. As for his public services, he has been instrumental in bringing about various much-needed reforms in the great city; his lectures to workingmen have led to the establishment o workingmen's circles and churches; through his influence the Popular university has arisen and done so much to give the common people educational opportunities; he has labored zealously to make the public school buildings centers for social betterment.

In his methods Pasteur Wagner is not aggressive, but pacific, and for this reason has been able to win the approval and friendship of the prejudiced Catholic, the prejudiced free-thinker. In addition to his public work he devotes much time to individual help; visits the rich in their homes if his services are entreated there, but most of all loves to be of cheer to the lowly. The papers have mentioned how even the unfriended dead come in for a share of his sympathy, and how he not infrequently follows the body of a poor person to its last resting place, marching the long miles to the city burying-ground. No respecter of persons, reverent to the old, passionately fond of children, no hermit in his nature worship, Pasteur Wagner is a personality of vital interest and inspiration.

The author of ten books, but three are well known in this country: "The Simple Life," "The Better Way," and "By the Fireside." The former has made the strongest appeal, preaching, as it does, the refreshment of simplicity for which the burdened world just now seems to hunger. He tells us the more needs, the more desires we have, the more quarrelsome we become, and points out that though fighting for bread is a natural law, fighting for the superfluous is another thing. He pleads for simple thoughts, simple words, simple needs, simple pleasures, simple beauty. And, with strong hopefulness, he assures us simplicity is not a vanished good.

In his book, "By the Fireside," he makes entreaty for the home as center of happiness, and argues convincingly that however so humble there is no place like home. But he argues also from the standpoint of one acquainted with slum life, one who knows and feels for the poor, and bids the complacent and indifferent think when he asks: "How is a true home possible where one room must be put to all kinds of service, and there is no place for rest or solitude or relaxation?" He touches on the vexed servant problem in his plea that master remember man is of the same clay as himself: "Be sure that no one is altogether a cook or a coachman; all the cooks and coachmen are human beings. Interest yourself in this being. To serve people who are of no service themselves is demoralizing. In preparing meals for a hard-working master, blacking the boots of physician, brushing the garments of a thinker, lighting the fire for a busy traveler returned from a long journey, there is charm and inspiration. To feed, dress and amuse idlers is not a trade for a man."

Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn says that M. Wagner in the role of an advocate of simple living counts for less in staid, economical France than in nervous, extravagant America, and that his strongest hold on his countrymen is through his optimism, his books, Jeunesse (youth) and Vaillance (courage), stirring the hearts of the French to renewed hope.

Pasteur Wagner is big, tall, broad-shouldered, breathes out optimism—a welcome reactionist from the pessimism and lack of faith of the day. He stands for strength, saneness, kindliness, the gospel of simple joy for all, within the reach of all. Sunday after Sunday he leads companies of people from the poor districts of the town out into the fields and imparts his enthusiasm to the comrades about him. Believing in regeneration through nature, he preaches it to rich and poor alike.

KATHERINE POPE.

An Insinuation.

He—Do you believe in ghosts?

She—No; do you?

He—Yes; I saw one last night.

She—How did it look?

He—It appeared in the form of a donkey.

She—Were you standing in front of a mirror when you saw it?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Uncle's Opinion.

"Which is the luckiest day to be married, Uncle Joe?"

"Matrimony knows no lucky day."—Houston Post.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Entire Town at Wedding.

In the presence of nearly 900 guests Miss Kate Losselyoung, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Losselyoung, was married to Peter Schetter at the home of her parents in the town of Center. In honor of the occasion the bride's father invited every resident of the village and township of Grandshire to be present. He drove from house to house and gave the invitations, asking hired men and hired girls, as well as the farmers and their wives, to be present. All the stores in the village were closed during the entire day. It is stated that the expense of the affair will be over many thousand dollars.

Want Food; Not Flowers.

"Give us food, not flowers," is the plea of the students of the Janesville Wisconsin state institution for the blind. Four thousand five hundred dollars is said to be expended yearly for a hothouse to grow table decorations for the school, but the boys cared for there say it would be better were the money used used to improve the fare served. Ten days ago 21 of the students signed a petition to the board of control, asking that the quality and quantity of food served them be increased, as it was insufficient. They state that the table fare has decreased materially for months.

Queer Marriage Ceremony.

The most unusual wedding ceremony ever performed in this county took place at the little St. Alphonse church in Newmunster when Miss Rose Voss and Mr. Joseph Kerkman were united in marriage. Before the couple entered the edifice they were forced to pass between a band of eight men armed with shotguns, who kept up a continual fire as the party passed. The strange festivities were in keeping of an old custom still practiced in old Munster in Germany.

Widow Wants Entire Estate.

Mrs. Anna Cooper, of Kenosha, widow of Willis W. Cooper, who lost his life in the Iroquois fire, has filed notice in the county court, refusing to accept the provisions of her husband's will. It provided that the bulk of the estate, amounting to $200,000, should revert to Lawrence university at Appleton. That institution declined to accept the trust imposed. The widow and one daughter strive to have the entire estate turned over to them.

The News Condensed.

At a special election the citizens of Stoughton, by a large majority, voted in favor of bonding the city in order to build a municipal light plant.

Thomas Murphy, disappointed in love, took a dose of laudanum at Chippewa Falls, and when revived cut his throat with a razor.

At the meeting of the state board, Y. M. C. A. directors and general secretaries at Fourth street Y. M. C. A. Fond du Lac was chosen as the next city for the state convention, which will be held in the spring.

James Dean, a pioneer and personal friend of Solomon Juneau, is dead at Seymour.

C. W. Howard, the millionaire Neenah paper man, denies that he is to sell his paper mill to John Strange for $300,000.

Plans are under consideration by the supreme officers of the Equitable Fraternal union, whose offices are in Neenah, for the erection of a $70,000 temple.

The fight against the so-called "wildcat" insurance companies in Wisconsin has been taken up.

The corner stone of the Danish Brotherhood hall was laid in Racine with impressive ceremonies.

Lars Finstad, of Onalaska, and Miss Mollie Erickson, of La Crosse have been married. The bridegroom is 90 years of age and the bride 40.

Charles Erblich, the Kenosha artist who was injured by falling from a scantling, is dead.

Tom Hauser, 21 years old, was crushed to death near Twin Grove while felling a large tree.

Seven cattle belonging to Phil Miller, of Preble, Brown county, were poisoned with paris green, administered, it is believed, in piles of salt.

"Craw craw," the new osculatory disease, has struck La Crosse. Physicians have not officially diagnosed the disease, but it is an "itch" that is irritating, and is caused by kissing.

Mrs. Robert M. Work, wife of a prominent undertaker at Elroy, dropped dead while preparing to take a walk.

Archbishop Messmer, of the Milwaukee district, announced that the next diocesan synod will probably forbid Catholics attending Saturday night and Sunday dances and Sunday funerals, and make saloonkeepers ineligible as church officials.

Charles W. Argrelius, a Monroe octogenarian, was found guilty of horse stealing and was sentenced to 15 years in Waupun. This is his fifth term there.

Paul Parkhurst, nine years old, of Janesville, was awarded a verdict of $10,000 against Drs. Nuzum and Sutherland, of Brodhead. It is alleged they amputated the wrong foot during an operation.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway in Hudson, the purchase of the Chippewa Valley & Northwestern and the Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls & Northwestern railways was completed.

The golden jubilee of Watertown's St. Mark's Lutheran church was celebrated with morning and evening services. The church was organized October 2, 1854 with 25 families, of whom only four members are living.

A beggar having $1,146 stowed away in his grip was picked up in Kankakee and warned to desist from his operations by City Marshal Conlon.

The state bank of Manston, for some time in charge of the state banking department, has been turned over to the directors and reopened.

Agitation has been started in Superior to force the mills of the Standard Milling company to do business or the flour combine to go out of business.

During the absence of his wife and four children who are on a visit to Watertown, Frank Buelow, of Jefferson, aged 40 years, committed suicide.

Miss Catherine Rickinger left $20,000 to St. Mary's Catholic church for the founding of a hospital at Port Washington.

DEATH CAME QUICKLY.

Three Instances in Which Men Expired Suddenly and Without Warning.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31.—Three persons were killed and 23 injured in a rear end collision between section No. 2 and section No. 1 of train No. 3, Missouri Pacific world's fair special at Tipton, Mo., early Sunday. Train No. 3, on account of the heavy world's fair travel, was made up in two sections, the first leaving St. Louis for Kansas City Saturday night at 10:10 p. m. The second left a few minutes later and when it reached Tipton, section No. 1 was taking on passengers. According to Engineer Ramsey of section No. 2, a headlight in the yards blinded him and he was unable to see section No. 1. He also says that his orders were "clear ahead." The second section was running about 30 miles an hour when the collision occurred. The end sleeper of section No. 1 was entirely demolished, and the second sleeper was overturned.

The dead are:

Mrs. Bright Walker, Lewisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Margaret Burke, Kansas City.

J. W. Bagby, secretary and treasurer of the Linotype Publishing company, Kansas City.

The engine of the second section struck the Pullman car Topaz squarely, splitting it for two-thirds of its length and all of the 14 passengers in the car were either killed or injured. There were 22 passengers in the next car ahead and although all were badly shaken up by the collision and received a few scratches only a few were injured seriously.

Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 31.—The coroner of this county held an inquest here Sunday night, inquiring into the cause of the wreck on the Missouri Pacific railroad at Tipton, Mo., in which three persons were killed and 23 injured, and the following verdict was rendered: "The collision was caused by neglect of flagman of first No. 3 in not properly flagging second No. 3, and also by engineer of second No. 3 for coming into station in a careless manner in not having his engine under control."

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL.

Outline of Scope of the Proposed Second Hague Peace Conference.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In a circular note Secretary Hay has carried out the president's instructions relative to proposing a second Hague conference. The note not only contemplates the reassembling of The Hague conference for the consideration of questions specifically mentioned by the original conference, as demanding further attention, such as the rights and duties of neutrals; the inviolability of private property in naval warfare and the bombardment of ports by naval forces, but goes further by practically indorsing the project of a general system of arbitration treaties and the establishment of an international congress to meet periodically in the interests of peace. The issue of the call while the present war is in progress is justified by the fact that the first Hague conference was called before our treaty of peace with Spain was concluded.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

While Not Given Absolute Freedom, Restrictions Have Been Greatly Relaxed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—The report published in Paris on October 25 and which subsequently was cabled to the United States, that the emperor is about to issue a manifesto according almost complete freedom to the press, so far as can be ascertained here, is untrue, and receives no credence in the best informed circles. It is true, however, that as compared with the administrations of M. Plehve and his predecessors in the ministry of the interior, the restrictions on the press have been so relaxed that the newspapers feel that they are almost enjoying actual freedom, although it not the sort of a freedom enjoyed under constitutional governments. It is also true that a project of reform of the press administration is under consideration, which is expected to still further relax existing restrictions.

AN AWFUL CRIME.

Two Men Throw an Antagonist Into Coke Oven in Pennsylvania.

Masontown, Pa., Oct. 31.—A horrible murder was disclosed Sunday when Steve Borok, employed at the Bessemer coke plant, reported that late Saturday night he saw a man thrown into a coke oven and cremated. Borok says he saw three men scuffling on top of an oven, and a moment later saw two of them jump to the ground and disappear in the darkness. Just then flames issued from the oven as though fuel had been tossed into it. Coroner Hagan ordered the oven drawn, when blackened human bones and teeth were found. The murdered man and his assailants are unknown.

Japanese Minister in Danger.

New York, Oct. 31.—An operation for appendicitis was performed on Japanese Minister Kogoro Takahira in a hotel in this city Sunday. The case is said to be a serious one, and attaches of the Japanese legation at Washington have been summoned to the minister's bedside.

World's Fair Attendance.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—The attendance at the world's fair for the week ending Saturday, October 29, was 749,268. The total attendance since the opening of the exposition is 13,922,295.

Beef Trust in Peril.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Prosecution of the beef trust is to be ordered promptly by President Roosevelt on evidence gathered by the department of commerce and labor, which is said to offer conclusive proof of violation of the laws by the packers.

Rain Causes Landslide.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 31.—Heavy rains at Elk Mountain have caused a landslide which swept the hillside, including the cemetery, into Platte river.

PROFIT IN MUSSEL SHELLS

An Inland Fishing Industry of Indiana That Has Grown Rapidly of Late.

Cannelton, in Perry county, is rapidly gaining fame as a shipping point for mussel shells, and every year is adding to the number engaged in the industry and to the output of the button factories at Muscatine, Ia., which is the point to which nearly all of the shells are being shipped, says an Indianapolis report.

Since the present season opened 125 tons of shells have been shipped, all of which were obtained from the Ohio river within a mile of Cannelton.

The outfit of the mussel fisherman consists of a boat and a pair of dredges made from common gas pipes, to which are attached many hooks. Each hook has four prongs. The dredge is attached to the boat by a stout rope, cast overboard and dragged down the stream as the boat floats lazily with the current.

Knowledge of the habits of the mussel enables the fisherman to take advantage of its instinct. It lies in the water with its shell open, and when a prong of the hook strikes within the opening of the two shells, they come together like a vise, and the iron point is held firmly, the mussel holding on till the shells are broken apart.

When the boat has floated 30 or 40 yards the dredge is lifted up and the second dredge is dropped out on the opposite side. When the haul is inspected the fisherman often finds that he has 100 or more mussels on a single dredge.

When the second dredge is drawn up, the first, after the mussels have been taken off, is lowered again and the process is continued till the boat is loaded with the shells. From the boat the mussels are transferred to a large tank holding from 500 to 1,000 pounds, in which the mussels are boiled to loosen the meat from the shells. The shells are then put on a platform and are cleaned and sorted for shipment. Then they are put on the cars and the fisherman receives his pay. This during the summer has been ten dollars a ton aboard cars.

While not depending upon by-products, the fishermen are constantly on the alert for pearls, and some of them have been made comfortable by their finds this summer. Many of the pearls are of irregular shape and wanting in luster, and these are thrown away, for the fishermen have learned that to be of value a pearl must be either round, button-shaped or pear-shaped, and must be lustrous. To be of great value it must be not less than an eighth of an inch in diameter, and should be either white, pink, purple, brown or black. "Dead" pearls are often found by the fishermen; that is, pearls of a dead leaden color; but for these there is no market.

Another by-product, more plentiful than pearls, but of less value, is known as "slugs." They are irregular in form, and composed of the same material which goes into the composition of pearls, but they possess little or no brilliancy. They are used in the manufacture of cheap jewelry and are sold at from $1 to $1.50 an ounce.

Muscatine, Ia., is the pioneer in this country in the manufacture of pearl buttons. Their manufacture does not date further back than 1890. There are now some 40 factories at Muscatine, and it is the principal seat of the industry, though there are factories in nearly all states in which mussel shells are found.

WHEN A MAN IS REALLY POOR.

Bereft of the Nobler Attributes and Sordid with the Lust for Gain.

Much of what is called success is but the most vulgar kind of prosperity; it is the success of the brute faculties, at the expense of the divine, says Orison Swett Marden, in Success. To develop a few of one's brain cells, and these the lowest, by everlasting digging and grinding for money, to cultivate one huge gland which secretes nothing but dollars, and the exclusive cultivation of which crushes out of life all the finer sentiments, all that is sweet and beautiful and worth while, makes a man as dry and barren as the great Sahara desert. He who follows this course cannot be rich, no matter how much money he may have. A man is rich when every faculty within him has been developed to the utmost along normal lines, when he has followed his highest ideals, when he has pushed his horizon to its farthermost limit.

A man is poor when he has lost the confidence of his friends, when people who are nearest to him do not believe in him; when his character is honeycombed by deceit, punctured by dishonesty. He is poor when he makes money at the expense of his character, when principle does not stand clear cut, supreme in his idea. When this is clouded, he is in danger of the worst kind of poverty. To be in the poorhouse is not necessarily to be poor. If you have maintained your integrity, if your character stands foursquare to the world, if you have never bent the knee of principle to avarice, you are not poor, though you may be compelled to beg bread.

Our Farming Population.

The 1900 census shows that white farmers operated 4,970,129 farms in this country, with a total of 759,908,187 acres, and valued at $13,691,131,889, exclusive of products. Negroes operated 746,717 farms, including 28,233,933 acres, and valued at $199,917,724. Indians had 19,910 farms, valued at $28,229,479; Chinese, 1,812 farms, Japanese, 570, and Hawaiians, 459. Of the entire number of farmers 3,149,344 owned their entire farm, and 451,515 were part owners.

The Czar's Relatives.

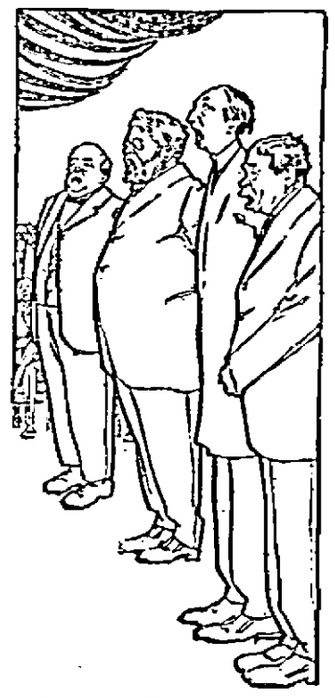
The list of the Russian czar's relatives includes a brother, an uncle, four cousins of the first degree, ten of the second, 13 of the third and a great-uncle. All of these except the 12 cousins of the third degree must be addressed as "imperial highness." These 33 male relatives of the czar are a great financial burden to the empire, as each of them receives an annual income of $160,000. They moreover own in the aggregate 5,000 square miles of land and 225 palaces, employing an army of 20,000 servants.

Political Campaign Methods Past and Present

A Comparison of the Ways of Electing Presidents at Different Stages of Our History.

THE character of the campaign methods of the great political parties of the country has undergone such decided change within the last few years as to attract unusual attention and cause general comment. The present campaign, with its absence of excitement and noise, such as ten, 20, 30 years ago used to mark the political contests and to keep the country in a furor of rallys and barbecues, and parades, and what not, from the time the candidates were fairly in the field until the November election, which started the successful candidates towards Washington, and consigned the rest to the junk railing up Salt river, the present campaign, we say, is but the logical development of campaign methods which has been going on in this country since the Blaine-Cleveland contest in 1884. Perhaps the casual observer was not conscious of any change during the first few campaigns which followed that battle, but certain it is that since the contest of 1884 there has been a gradual subsidence of the spectacular in the national campaign, until, at the present time, there is an absence of the old methods which proved so effective. There is not the same dread to-day of the demoralizing effects of the national campaign. There is not the same business stagnation. The commercial interests have come to so predominate in their influence upon the general public, that instead of business being side-tracked while the political spectacle goes thundering back and forth over the country, keeping people in a turmoil of excitement and enthusiasm, it has come to pass that politics must accommodate itself to the exigencies of business.

The McKinley-Bryan campaign in '96 served to crystalize the sentiment which had been growing in favor of saner methods in national political contests. More campaign literature was used, there were fewer spectacular displays, and greater dependence placed upon the intelligent consideration of the questions at issue than upon unreasoning enthusiasm and blind party allegiance. And the



THE CAMPAIGN GLEE CLUB.

contest of 1900 served only to develop and emphasize these methods, and as we have already said, the present campaign is but a logical development of the methods of the preceding contests.

Washington Irving, in his Rip Van Winkle, gives us a glimpse of the political conditions which in the early history of this country marked the contests. Old Rip, after his 20 years of slumber, comes back to find the political debater drawing his crowds upon the street corners and in the public houses. In those days there were no organized party efforts. It was before the days of parties, with their conventions and candidates. There were no spellbinders under contract to deliver so many speeches in so many places. Each man was a self-appointed political stump speaker and debater, and while there was an abundance of excitement, and noise, there was none of that made-to-order political hurrah boys which the great parties years later turned loose upon the country for three or four months at every presidential election. Those were the days when the young nation was learning its first lessons in politics. There were sharp and bitter contests, there were great questions of policy at issue, in fact as far as these things and some others go, a presidential election to-day means the same as it did when the Madison-Pinckney-Clinton contest of 1808, or the Jackson-Adams-Clay contest of 1828 occupied the attention of the people, but it was not until the campaign of 1840, when Gen. William Henry Harrison contended for political honors with Martin as Buren, that there was a striking development in campaign methods.

This contest has been declared to have been the most unique in the political history of the country. It marked the introduction of the campaign singer, and gave birth to a new class of campaign orators. All these features appealed to the masses of the people, and this was really the first national campaign in which the people took intense interest, both in the cities of the east, the prairies of the west and the savannas of the south. The democrats, in attempting to belittle Gen. Harrison, declared that he lived in a "log cabin" and drank hard cider. The whig party was quick to grasp an idea that could be used to the advantage of its candidate, and instead of resenting these expressions, it at once took up the log cabin as one of the great illustrative features of the contest, and when the battle reached its zenith, and the people gathered by thousands at mass meetings, the log cabin was always in the procession as the symbol of simplicity of the party candidate for president. The campaign song became a popular feature, and everywhere could be heard the strains of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too."

Just who invented the campaign marching club it is impossible to say, but this spectacular and imposing feature of the campaigns gradually crept into favor, especially with the beardless youths who, while they did not have a vote, could wear the gaudy uniform and bear the torch and the campaign banners, and drum the drum and bugle the bugles and shout the catchy phrases praising their candidate and ridiculing the leader of the opposing party. The

THE OLD-TIME PARADE.

marching club reached the zenith of its power in the Cleveland-Blaine campaign, and the republican party swung its uniformed columns into line in every section of the country. Small indeed was the town that could not muster its torchlight brigade. Lacking, most certainly, was the mass meeting, at least in the eyes of the public, that was not preceded by the parade, with its accompanying music of fife and drum or bugle corps.

Barbecues have always had a peculiar charm for the hungry public, and the enthusiasm with which the multitudes gather upon such occasions is indicative of a craving not so much for political knowledge as for the viands which go to refresh the inner man. The barbecue has always had a stronger hold upon the south than the north. It may almost be called a democratic institution. But I think it has come to be generally recognized that because one partakes with a genuine relish of the good things at a democratic or republican barbecue is no sign that the ballot cast at the election will bear the same stamp as the food.

Modern invention has had much to do with shaping the features of the campaigns, and the button era began several years ago, when machinery was made that would turn them out cheaply by the hundreds of thousands. The development of the railroads of the country has had much to do with campaign methods, and the specials carrying the speakers from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf have been a feature of almost every campaign since in the eighties. Mr. Bryan made the most remarkable tour of the country ever undertaken and successfully carried out by any candidate or political speaker. A remarkable feature of the McKinley-Bryan campaigns was the pilgrimages which were made on fast specials to Canton, O., by republican clubs, and business men's leagues. Thousands upon thousands visited the republican candidate at his home, while the speakers of the party were speeding hither and thither on their special trains and making dozens of speeches in a day. But the "good old" days of political noise and extravagance are passed, and Uncle Sam's mail service is helping the great parties to conduct a parlor literary campaign. The modern citizen gets his political rally all by himself under the study lamp or in his private office, and then he goes out to vote for— Well, nobody need know but himself, but the public is pretty sure to find out after the election is over and his candidate has been elected.

MODERN METHODS—THE CAMPAIGN SPECIAL.

WILLIS S. EDSON.

His Specialty.

"Say," queried the village cut up, "can you fill a long-felt want?

"No," replied the new dentist, "but I can fill an aching void."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

C. F. BARNES, EDITOR AND MANAGER

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A SIX MONTHS' CONTRACT, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A YEARLY CONTRACT, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.

In addition to the above all composition on display ads in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

READING NOTICES will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

ALL NOTICES will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

For President—
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
For Governor—
EDWARD SCHOFIELD.
For Congress, 10th District—
WEBSTER E. BROWN.
For State Senator, 30th District—
JAMES A. WRIGHT.
For Member of Assembly—
E. A. EVERETT.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff—
W. T. STEVENS.
For County Clerk—
W. W. CARR.
For County Treasurer—
N. T. BALDWIN.
For Register of Deeds—
J. L. McLAUGHLIN.
For District Attorney—
SAM. S. MILLER.
For Clerk of Court—
E. C. STURDEVANT.
For County Surveyor—
D. H. VAUGHAN.
For Coroner—
CHAS. DECANTER.

EDWARD A. EVERETT
See that he receives your vote for Member of Assembly.

Light Blaze, Monday.

The down town hose company was called out Monday afternoon to the vicinity of the Catholic church where a slight blaze was in progress in the rear of the E. Kuch residence. It took about fifteen minites to extinguish the fire, although it first appeared as though the whole property was in danger of destruction.

Climatic Cures.

The influence of climatic conditions in the cure of consumption is very much overdrawn. The poor patient and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectoration in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, so is a good night's rest and the absence of that weakening cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing the greatest danger and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you go to a warmer clime, you will find that of the thousands of consumptives there, the few who are benefited and regain strength are those who use German Syrup. Trial bottle 25c; regular size 75c. J. J. Reardon.

Cured a Comrade of Cholera Morbus and Saved His Life.

"While returning from the Grand Army encampment at Washington City in 1892, a comrade from Elgin, Ill., was taken with cholera morbus and was in a critical condition," says Mr. J. E. Houghland, of Eldon, Iowa. "I gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and believe saved his life. I have been engaged for ten years in immigration work and conducted many parties to the south and west. I always carry this remedy and have used it successfully on many occasions. No person traveling or at home should be without this remedy." For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Very Low Rates to International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

Via the Northwestern Line. Excursion tickets will be sold Nov. 27 28 and 29, limited to return until Dec. 5, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y.
o13-n29.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely Harmless.

Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take. It contains nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

The regular Republican candidates for Oneida county offices are personally well known to most voters today. There is not a man on the list who cannot fill the position to which he aspires with honor and credit to himself and the county. Every honest voter wants the best man in the place. You will get this result if you vote these nominees without a scratch.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
October 18, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 3rd, 1903, viz: Joseph W. Whitaker of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 10771, for the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 37, N. R. 11 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hiram Hilton of Gagen, Wisconsin; Joseph Keitz, of Gagen, Wisconsin; J. R. Beatly of Rhinelander, Wisconsin; Chester O. Beatly, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

o20-d1. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Letters administration having been issued to Henry P. Morrill and Frank Janes of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the estate of Thomas Janes, late of said County, deceased.

It is Ordered that the time until and including the first Tuesday of May, 1905, be and hereby is allowed for the creditors of said Thomas Janes, deceased, to present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is Further Ordered, that all claims and demands against said Thomas Janes, deceased, be received, examined and adjusted by this Court, at the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, in said county, at the regular term thereof, to be held on the first Tuesday of May, 1905.

It is Further Ordered, that notice of the times and places at which said claims and demands will be received, examined and adjusted, and of the time limited for creditors to present their claims, be given by the publication of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the New North, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Rhinelander, in said county, the first publication to be within ten days from the date hereof.

By the Court,
Dated October 6, 1904.
LEVI J. BILLINGS,
o13-n3. County Judge.

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wis., Oct. 5, 1904.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Helger Gustafson, of Rhinelander, Wis., contestant, against homestead entry No. 10537, made June 3, 1892, for S½ NW¼, Section 17, Township 37 N., Range 9 E., by Ole Johnson Contestee, in which it is alleged that said Ole Johnson has not lived upon or cultivated any of said land for over a year, last past, nor in any manner improved said tract as required by law, but has during said period wholly abandoned the same, (and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or Marine, during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged) said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on November 26, 1904, before Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on November 30, 1904, before)* the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Wausau, Wis.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.
o20-n24. HENRY G. McCORSSEN, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
October 7, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 19, 1904, viz: Joseph Lagoe of Rhinelander who made homestead entry No. 9858 for the NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 21, W½ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 37, N. R. 8. E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: J. J. Lyons, Albert Miller, Chas. Crofoot, Thos. Langlois, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the matter of the estate of Louis Aphelen, deceased. In Probate.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Louis Aphelen deceased, having been issued Hans Anderson on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1904,

It is Ordered, That six months from and after this date be and are hereby allowed for the creditors of said Louis Aphelen deceased, to present their claims for examination and allowance.

Ordered Further, That the claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by this Court at the regular terms thereof, to be held at the Court House in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the first Tuesday of April and the first Tuesday of May A. D. 1904, and that notice thereof be given by publication of such notice for four successive weeks in the New North a weekly newspaper published at the city of Rhinelander in said County. By the Court,
Dated October 4, 1904.
LEVI J. BILLINGS,
o6-n3. County Judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
November 1st., 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 10th., 1904, viz: John S. Adams, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, who made H. E. No. 9562, for the SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 23 Tp. 37 N. R. 11 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: William Demlest, John L. Nye, William T. Price, Wm. Mayville, all of Gagen, Wisconsin.

JOHN MILLER, Register.

Cured of Lame Back After 15 years of Suffering.

"I had been troubled with lame back for fifteen years and I found a complete recovery in the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says John G. Bisher, Gilam, Ind. This liniment is also without an equal for sprains and bruises. It is for sale by Anderle & Hinman.

BIG JO FLOUR

25 pound sacks, 50 pound sacks and 100 pound sacks.

There is no better flour made in the country than BIG JO. A trial will convince you of its worth.

WE ALSO HANDLE THE

General Sheridan Uncolored Jaan Tea and Flint's Pex Coffee, also Fresh Vegetables and Fruit.

J. N. WHITE

As to Sugar Beets.

The sugar beets raised in this section are being shipped to Menominee. The crop this year has not proven a success in all instances as the weather of the early spring was not propitious. Despite this fact many farmers who raised beets this year as an experiment will make a business of raising them in the future as a farm crop. Farmers John Lamont and W. R. Chellis, who had charge of the best plantings of the Wausau Men's club, are harvesting their crop this week also, but their reputation as "practical" farmers is liable to be somewhat warped, as there is liable to be a small deficit. Of course they lay all the trouble to the weather but other people have their opinions in regard to their much heralded ability as farmers.—Wausau Central.

Millionaire's Poor Stomach.

The worn-out stomach of the overfed millionaire is often paraded in public prints as a horrible example of the evils attendant on the possession of great wealth. But millionaires are not the only ones who are afflicted with bad stomachs. The proportion is far greater among the toilers. Dyspepsia and indigestion are rampant among these people, and they suffer far worse tortures than the millionaire unless they avail themselves of a standard medicine like Green's August Flower, which has been a favorite household remedy for all stomach troubles for over thirty-five years. August Flower rouses the torpid liver, thus creating appetite and insuring perfect digestion. It tones and vitalizes the entire system and makes life worth living, no matter what your station. Trial bottle 25c; regular size 75c. J. J. Reardon.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

C. & N.-W. R'y Time Tables

SOUTH BOUND DEPART.

No. 14—3:55 a. m.......Daily, except Sunday
No. 2—10:45 a. m.......Daily, except Sunday
No. 6—11:22 p. m.......Daily
No. 30—4:15 p. m.......Sunday only
No. 52—4:45 p. m.......way freight, D. ex. Sun

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 3—11:22 p. m.......Daily, except Sunday
No. 17—1:32 p. m.......Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—3:59 a. m.......Daily
No. 31—2:50 p. m.......Sunday only
No. 53—9:05 a. m.......way freight, D. ex. Sun
June 28, 1903. W. C. RINER, Agent.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited, No. 8*.......2:10 a. m.
Gladstone Local No 130†.......7:40 a. m.
Way Freight No. 22†.......8:00 a. m.
* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.
No. 8 has solid vestibuled sleepers between Minneapolis and Montreal.
No. 130 makes close connection at Pembine for all points north and south on C. M. & St. P lines.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited No. 7*.......2:10 a. m.
Minneapolis Local No. 85†.......7:20 a. m.
Way Freight No. 25†.......6:00 a. m.
* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.
No. 7 makes connections at Minneapolis for all points west.
Through tickets furnished to all parts of the world and baggage checked through to destination.
R. F. TOMPKINS, Agent.

HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Busy Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.
A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Live and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

YOU DON'T NEED A THERMOMETER IN THE WASH TUB

GALVANIC SOAP will wash clothes in water at any temperature. There are no puzzling directions to follow. Use it for the laundry according to any method you are accustomed to and it will accomplish twice the results of an ordinary soap.

GALVANIC is a modern soap, pure white, absolutely free from Rosin and other adulterants, the product of scientific experiment and 40 years' experience in soap-making. A trial will convince you that it is rightly named,

"The FAMOUS EASY WASHER."

When you see the Moon over your left shoulder, It's a lucky look—

but a better look, still, will be to come in and see our new Spring Line of Cloths for Suits and Overcoats.

All the Season's New Patterns

Can be seen at the establishment of

A. C. DANIELSON, Tailor

PRICES EASY ON THE POCKET.

280 Brown Street, RHINELANDER, WIS.

L. Emmerling.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH AND GAME.

Orders by Telephone promptly filled. We deliver to any part of the city

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ONEIDA COUNTY:

RHINELANDER, WIS., NOV. 1, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general election is to be held in the several Towns, Wards and Election Precincts in the County of Oneida on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1904, at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of the candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to this office, are given opposite the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its proper column, and the questions submitted to vote are stated below:

INFORMATION TO VOTERS.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters. A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. If it be a general election these words are to follow: the voter if he wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party should make a cross mark X under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark, will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a cross mark be placed in the square under the name or at any place in the space occupied by the name or names of candidates in another column, and will be counted for any name written in lieu of one erased. If the voter wishes to vote for some of the candidates of different political parties, he should make a cross mark under the name of each candidate he desires to vote for, or at any place within the space in which the name is printed. If he wishes to vote for a person for a certain office whose name is not on the ballot, he must write the name in the blank space under the printed name of the candidate for the office. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter. After it is marked it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place. A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking the same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability. The party designations and candidates for the different offices, are, for example, as follows:

OFFICE.	DEMOCRATIC	NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.	PROHIBITION	REPUBLICAN	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC.	INDIVIDUAL NOMINATIONS.	INDIVIDUAL NOMINATIONS.	INDIVIDUAL NOMINATIONS.
NATIONAL—								
President	Alton B. Parker		Silas C. Swallow	Theodore Roosevelt	Eugene V. Debs			
Vice President	Henry G. Davis		George W. Carroll	Charles W. Fairbanks	Benjamin Hanford			
Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States	Charles Abresch		Jasper Dextor	Charles F. Ilsley	A. A. Blunt	Cyrus M. Butt, People's Party.	Theodore Horn, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Patrick H. Martin		William Ager	Albert R. Hall	William Kaufmann	Samuel Isaac, People's Party.	Carl Schulz, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Gilbert T. Hodges		Frank R. Derrick	John L. Sherron	Eugene H. Rooney	Louis Elholm, People's Party.	Carl Doescher, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Henry Volkmann		Hermann H. Rottman	James M. Bushnell	William C. Young	Edward W. Luedtke, People's Party.	Herman Beyer, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Thomas J. McCloskey		Benjamin F. Thomas	James H. Cabanis	Edward Ziegler	William A. Ramsey, People's Party.	Nicholas Semmelback, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Henry J. Millmann		Lafayette Brockway	Fred C. Lorenz	Fred Wilson	Frederick W. Stearns, People's Party.	Paul Unruh, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Thomas McCarthy		Charles W. Rose	Fred W. Cords	Ernest Schultz	John Gruhl, People's Party.	Carl Bartsch, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Carl F. Justman		George C. Alborn	Carl S. Porter	Herman Hein	Peter Haan, People's Party.	Rudolph Kier, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Stephen Richmond		James H. McManus	Hulbert A. Bright	Edward Scaife	Ole Swennes, People's Party.	Joseph Pietsch, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Thomas H. Patterson		William E. Monroe	Edward McGlachlin	John J. Handley	Charles Hatch, People's Party.	Carl Slabey, Socialist Labor Party.	
	John M. Baer		John Sherman	George Beyer	Frank Weber	Michael Seidel, People's Party.	Ernest Wegner, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Franz Markus		Edson Schatto	Melvin D. Keith	William Quinn	Charles M. Boyles, People's Party.	William Pietsch, Socialist Labor Party.	
	Harold L. North		Elsworth McKenney	Ed L. Peet	George Gollwitzer	William Munro, People's Party.		
STATE—								
Governor	George W. Peck	Edward Scofield	William H. Clark	Robert M. La Follette	William A. Arnold		Charles H. Minkley, Socialist Labor Party.	
Lieutenant Governor	Henry A. Lathrop	George H. Ray	John H. Nicholson	James O. Davidson	Henry J. Ammann		Oscar T. Rossaa, Socialist Labor Party.	
Secretary of State	James P. Nolan	Nels Holman	Charles L. Hill	Walter L. Houser	Rudolph O. Stoll		Michael Gross, Socialist Labor Party.	
Treasurer	Andrew Jensen	Gustav Wollaeger, Jr.	John A. Berg	John J. Kempf	Henry Luther		Henry D. Puck, Socialist Labor Party.	
Attorney General	William F. Wolfe	David G. Classon	W. Mayhew Mott	Lafayette M. Sturdevant				
Railroad Commissioner	Edward L. Hanton	Fred O. Tarbox	David Wood	John W. Thomas	Harry E. Briggs		Carl Gross, Socialist Labor Party.	
Insurance Commissioner	Henry Fetzer	William C. Roenitz	Myron D. Reed	Zeno M. Host	Arnold Zander		William Beyer, Socialist Labor Party.	
Member of Congress	Wells M. Ruggles			Webster E. Brown	Albert B. Crawford			
State Senator	David H. Walker			James A. Wright				
Member of Assembly	Mart. Hirzel			Edward A. Everett	Robert R. Rutherford			
County Clerk	Reuben L. Panabaker			William W. Carr	Eli J. Counter			
Treasurer	Arthur Taylor			N. T. Baldwin	Staryl Ferris	Carl Krueger		
Sheriff	Felix Dolan			William T. Stevens	Thomas O. Bartlett			
Coroner	John McCardell			Charles Decanter	Theodore Dion			
Clerk of the Circuit Court	William J. Neu			Elijah C. Sturdevant	George L. Bucklin			
District Attorney	Arthur W. Shelton			Samuel S. Miller				
Register of Deeds	James Murphy			Joseph McLaughlin	Jesse House			
Surveyor	Lynn Vaughn			David H. Vaughn				

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

Shall Chapter 451 of the Laws of 1903, entitled, "An Act to provide for party nominations by direct vote" be adopted? If you wish to vote for the Primary Election Law, make a cross in the square under the word "Yes;" if against it, make a cross in the square under the word "No."

YES ☐ NO ☐

(CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE)

YS 'C'ANS.

J. M. HOGAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: BINMAR BUILDING. Telephone: 22-2

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Dunn & Wood's Hardware Store
Rhinelander, Wis.

H. L. GARNER,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Merchants State Bank Building.
Rhinelander, Wis.

C. H. O'CONNOR,
DENTIST.
Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts
Over Horr's store.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections
Rhinelander, Wis

HOTEL ALPINE,
JAS. McGOWAN, Prop.
Rates, $1.00 PER DAY
First-Class Accommodation.
One Block north of North-Western Depot
Rhinelander.

HOTEL GAGEN
GAGEN, WIS.
HUGO MEISWINKEL, - Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per day.
First-class Accommodations.

J. R. McDONALD,
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.
WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street
Rhinelander, Wis.

LAW,
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS,
INSURANCE.
The above lines are covered at the agency of
PAUL BROWNE.

Christ. Roepcke.
MANUFACTURER OF
Heavy and Light Harness,
Prices from $32 to $35, strictly hand made.
MACHINE MADE HARNESS ALSO FOR SALE.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE
DAVENPORT STREET

REV. SISTER MARGARET
Foundress, Superioress, Proprietress,
Saint Augustine's Hospital
Minocqua, - - Wisconsin.

STAGE LINE
RHINELANDER TO ROBBINS (TRIPPS
REGULAR TRIPS WEEKLY.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Leave Rhinelander Postoffice 2:30 p. m
Leave Robbins 7:30 a. m.
JOHN TOMTSHAK, Prop.

Bits of Local Gossip

Wm. Henschell is reported seriously ill.

Albert Stats Sundayed at his home in Antigo.

Ben Lago visited friends in Antigo during the week.

Lumberman C. H. Donaldson was in Milwaukee during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Cole came home from St. Louis last Thursday morning.

F. D. Booth, a South side resident, is this week numbered among the sick.

Luther Brown returned Sunday morning from a business trip to Chicago.

Isadore Jansen of Antigo enjoyed Sunday here with his sister, Mrs. Antone Rheaume.

Joe Nemacheck, a leading Eagle River man, had business in Rhinelander a portion of the week.

Frank Bryant has rented L. Horr's new house on Stevens street and will occupy it within a few days.

Mrs. Crego returned Monday to her home in Omro after a pleasant visit with Mrs. H. Johnston, her daughter.

Miss Lydia Jones left last week for a trip to the St. Louis exposition. She expects to return to Chicago for the winter months.

Mrs. Manchester is spending a few weeks at F. Lowell's. She expects to go south about Dec. 1st and stay in Florida during the winter.

A large black bear weighing over 200 pounds was killed near State Line last week by one of the guests at Louis Thomas' summer resort.

The city officials are busily engaged learning to manipulate the new Smith-Premier typewriter which was recently installed in their office.

James Baker has moved his cigar factory from the Newell block on King street to rooms on the second floor of the New North building.

Robert Peterson is slowly recovering from an attack of typhoid fever at St. Mary's hospital where he has been confined for several weeks.

John Barnes and Archie Serwright in company with Attorney Francis Coleman of Eagle River were duck hunting recently in the vicinity of State Line.

Arthur Matthews, a former well known resident of Eagle River, has been in the city recently attending to business matters. Art. now makes his home in Minneapolis.

Henry Cameron, who has been employed here in one of our mills since June, departed Sunday night for Ashland where he has a good position offered him in a chair factory.

On Friday Oct. 21, the ranks of the local Salvation Army corps was increased by the advent of a young Captain at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis. All parties doing nicely.

City Clerk Swedberg is experiencing no little amount of suffering this week from an attack of quinsy. Gust. manages to attend to his duties allright, but says he can't see the joke.

'Taint no use to sit down and whine,
When no fish get tangled in your line;
Bate your hook with a bumble bee,
And keep on taking Rocky Mountain tea. J. J. Reardon.

The dance given by the Catholic Foresters at the Armory last Thursday evening, was attended largely and the affair proved a big success both socially and financially. Brusoe's full orchestra furnished the music.

Mesdames A. W. Shelton, W. E. Brown, J. J. Reardon and F. E. Jackson were in Marinette last week in attendance at the State Federation of Woman's Clubs. The latter went as a delegate from the local club.

Joe. White, who while employed in the woods a couple of weeks ago, had the misfortune to break his left leg, has gone to his home in Iron River. Local surgeons say that owing to the nature of the break it will be well along toward spring before the bones have properly knitted.

The Hackworthy Construction Co. of Appleton has completed its work on the new electric light plant at Wausau and the same has been turned over to and accepted by the Wausau Electric Co. The plant is one of the best in the state, is substantially constructed and will last for centuries.

Roderwald of Chicago is going to erect a $100,000 summer cottage on the shores of Island Lake near Three Lakes. The structure will be one of the most elegant and costliest of its kind in northern Wisconsin. We understand that Rhinelander parties will have the contract for its construction.

A. S. Pierce and wife expect to go east next week for a visit. Mr. Pierce has a large list of lumber dealers in that part of the country whom he supplies with choice grades and doubtless he will combine business with pleasure and make a few good sales during his stay.

The subject at the Congregational church Sunday morning will be: "Marriage and Divorce." Mr. Wilson is delivering a series of sermons on subjects suggested by the recent council of churches at Des Moines. Next Sunday's sermon will be the third in the series. The subject will be treated frankly, but in a manner free from sensationalism. The public is cordially invited.

A new lot of those delicious Zion candies at Bronson's.

Postmaster F. E. Parker went to St. Louis, Tuesday night.

Miss Finnety of Jennings Sundayed with Rhinelander friends.

Zion candies, first of the season. Just received at Bronson's.

Attorney Niles Coleman was over from Eagle River yesterday.

J. J. Remo and Irv Vessey are home from the St. Louis fair.

The "Soo" line's new depot at Ladysmith is nearing completion.

Grant Hamilton of this city has been visiting friends in Three Lakes.

A number of Hollowe'en parties were given in the city Monday evening.

Miss Leona Hodgdon has recovered from a long illness with typhoid fever.

Miss Mary Elliott was down from her school near Manitowish over Sunday.

Ben Flanagan and Ed. Keelan were up from Antigo, Sunday, for a visit with friends.

St. Mary's parochial school was closed Tuesday owing the date being a Catholic holy day.

Mrs. Thos. McDermott went to St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday night to see the fair and visit relatives.

Mrs. Gus. Urbanke went to Antigo, Saturday to make a stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Walk.

Axel Lindgren was at Tomahawk Lake and Minocqua, during the week in the interest of his tailor shop here.

Miss Hattie Helm, one of the teachers at Three Lakes attended the teachers' institute here Friday and Saturday.

Miss Cleary of Gagen was in attendance at the dancing party given last Thursday evening by the Catholic Foresters.

Mr. Gregory, book-keeper for the Murphy Lumber Co. at Armstrong Creek, attended the dancing party here, Monday evening.

Miss Marrifield, a Three Lakes teacher, was numbered among those in attendance at the teachers' institute last Friday and Saturday.

Claude Shepard is in charge of the Segerstrom jewelry house this week during the absence of Jake the proprietor, who is doing the St. Louis fair.

Thomas McRay of Wausau was in the city Wednesday on his way to Amery on the "Soo" line where he will superintend a logging crew during the winter.

Gus. Johnson of this city, was discharged early last spring from the Northern asylum near Oshkosh, his case having been regarded as cured. He is now living in Superior. Johnson was confined in the asylum about a year.

FOR SALE:—A few folding card tables and refrigerators. They are what is called No. 2 stock, have small defects, just as good as any for use. Call at the office of the Rhinelander M'f'g. Co. tf.

Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Mary Simpson —"Everything disagreed with me and baby until I used Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Now baby sleeps and grows like a weed." 35 cents. Tea or tablet form.
J. J. Reardon.

D. H. Vaughan and son Lynn came down from Iron county yesterday forenoon, where they have been for about three weeks doing cruising work. They report deer plentiful in that section and say that the country will be flooded with hunters when the season opens.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Leland and family are packing their household goods preparatory to removing to their former home in Eau Claire. This family has resided here for over two years and have made many friends who will regret their leave-taking.

Present indications are that several fine residences and dwelling houses are to be erected in the city next spring. Strangers who have come here during the past year to reside, see a great future in store for the town, and feel perfectly safe to invest in property or build.

Elias Nelson, who some weeks ago was committed to the Northern asylum for the insane, has returned to his home in this city, having been released from the institution on parole. Mr. Nelson feels and appears greatly improved and friends look for his permanent recovery.

The little building near the Hilber Hotel, formerly occupied as a saw filing shop by the late Geo. Pingry, is now used for a clothes cleaning establishment by Theo. Born. After spending some time away from Rhinelander, Mr. Born concluded that there was no town so good and decided to again locate here.

Henry Coleman left Eagle River, Monday of last week for St. Louis, Mo., in his automobile. Mr. Coleman passed through this city some weeks ago in the machine enroute from Minneapolis to Eagle River. He has been visiting his brothers there, Francis and Miles Coleman. The distance from Eagle River to St. Louis by public highway is about eight hundred miles.

The southern portion of the state is being flooded with counterfeit coins mostly nickels and dollars. Many merchants have lost considerable through the circulation of this bogus money and detectives are making rigid investigations. As yet none of the coins have put in an appearance in this vicinity but it would no doubt be advisable for local dealers to keep their eyes open.

The deer hunting season opens Nov. 11th.

Dorr's sausages are extra fine Give them a trial.

Dr. H. Garner left Tuesday morning for a short duck hunting trip to Rice Lake.

Guy Gardner has returned to Whitcomb where he expects to remain for several months.

Mrs. E. J. Slossen and children leave Saturday morning for Ogema to visit a few days with relatives.

Rev. Dietzman of this city is scheduled to give a temperance lecture at Three Lakes Saturday evening next.

Mrs. L. W. Schussman of Eagle River arrived Saturday to make a visit with her friend, Mrs. C. A. Hodgdon.

John Dorr's meat wagon is proving popular. His specialties are sausages of all kinds and choice cuts of meat. Try him.

Willson's orchestra of this city has been engaged to play for a big Thanksgiving dance to be given that evening in Eagle River.

Joseph Odgers of Merrer county was in the city last week on his way to Wausau to visit with his friend, William Mulholland.

FOR SALE:—25 horses. All kinds and all prices. Call, 'phone or write Robbins Lumber Co., Rhinelander-Wis. tf.

An exchange says: "Deer hunters will have time to vote before going into the woods. The hunting season opens three days after election."

A dance will be given on Nov 8, at Odd Fellow's hall by the Royal Neighbors. All are invited. Admission 25 cents. Supper served.

Joe. Stevens was discharged from St. Mary's hospital this week after having been confined there for over two months suffering with a broken leg.

A. W. Shelton spent a few days of last week over in Florence county on a partridge hunt. While there he was the guest of his friend, Attorney Max Sells.

The Pabst Brewing Co. are having the City Hotel completely overhauled this fall. A new basement will be placed under the building and plumbing installed.

Miss Charlotte Dorr, who came from Three Lakes Friday to attend the teachers' institute remained until Sunday with her parents on Brown street.

Editor R. E. Walters of the Eagle River Review, was in Rhinelander on business Saturday and incidentally paid a visit to his people, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Walters.

A Hollowe'en dancing party was given at Gilligan's hall last evening by a number of young people. The affair proved very enjoyable. Willson's orchestra furnished music.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Genett mourn the loss of their little two-months-old boy who died Tuesday evening. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon from the Catholic Church.

Wm. Leonard was at the State Hospital yesterday to see his son, Archie Leonard, who is a patient in that institution. He reports the young man as improving wonderfully.

Dr. Garner has moved his office in the Merchants State Bank Block to rooms in the same building formerly occupied by the public library. The new quarters are larger and more comfortable.

Hans Thompson, who is logging near Hazelhurst, was in the city Tuesday hiring and purchasing wood teams. While here he found time to call on his old friend and schoolmate, Oscar Kolden.

The new road from Gouda, Lincoln county, to Jefferson and this city is now open to the public. The farmers residing in that section will now experience little difficulty in conveying their products to market.

Among the recent arrivals in Rhinelander were twin girls at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Norman. The babies are strong of lungs and healthy and just about this time are making things lively about that particular household.

"I was troubled with constipation and stomach troubles, lost flesh, my complexion was ruined; Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea brought back my health and complexion."—Mary Allen, St. Louis. 35 cents.
J. J. Reardon.

The football teams of the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota will battle for supremacy on the gridiron, Saturday, Nov. 12. The game will be played at Northrop field in Minneapolis. Many Rhinelanderites expect to attend.

Henry Henderson of Osceola was in the city Monday and Tuesday the guest of friends. Mr. Henderson is one of the prominent farmers of St. Croix county. It was his first visit to Rhinelander and he was greatly impressed with the place and the country surrounding.

Of what benefit a burglar alarm would prove to a bank at the hour of a robbery was illustrated one night last week at Stevens Point when the alarm in the Wisconsin State Bank accidently went off. The gong could be heard for over five blocks and in less than that many minutes at least five hundred people were on the scene. As was natural, it was supposed that an attack by burglars had been in progress but this belief was quickly dispelled by the explanation of Cashier Collins, who through an oversight had adjusted the alarm at the wrong hour when closing the vault that afternoon.

A MATTER OF HEALTH
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Sheriff Kearns visited points down the Northwestern line today.

S. S. Miller transacted legal business in Stevens Point this week.

LOST:—A ladies' gray fur neck scarf. Finder, please return to this office.

The Rhinelander Woman's Club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. R. C. Dayton.

Casper Faust came up from his new home in Oshkosh this afternoon to attend to business matters.

Dr. Thorpe and wife intend to leave the city within a few days for Aniwa where he has decided to locate.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church gathered at the home of Mrs. F. H. Johnson yesterday afternoon.

WANTED:—A good hustler, in Rhinelander and vicinity to represent the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. of New York, to sell teas, coffees, etc., to the retail trade. Apply to August Sanders, Commercial Hotel.

Frank Kendrith of Rhinelander, who has been visiting in the city several days, left this morning for Kenyon, Wis., where he will remain for some time. Mr. Kendrith was for a number of years employed in the Central freight offices in this city. —Ashland Press.

Monday was Hollowe'en, and that Rhinelander youngsters was well aware of the fact, was strongly evidenced by the little tricks and petty depredations committed by them them that evening. No damage of a serious nature was done although much annoyance was caused our townspeople, especially in the business districts by the throwing of beans and the soaping of windows. Many a grouchy neighbor's wood pile was toppled over, while several have not yet been able to locate their front gates. The "hoodlum" element of the city kept rather quiet and the police had no occasion to make arrests.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the friends for their sympathy and assistance in our recent bereavement.
MR. and MRS. ABE GENETT.

For Sale.

The Fuller House hotel property, furniture, saloon stock and fixtures and everything I own in the city of Rhinelander. F. T. COON.

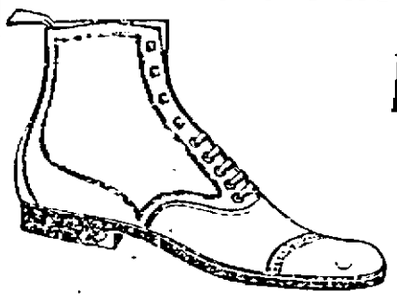
Foot Ball
Last game of the season on home grounds
Rhinelander
vs.
Antigo
Saturday, Nov. 5

At Antigo the contesting teams stood 5 to 5. Come out and cheer the home team to victory.

ELK COTTAGE.
Board and rooms can be for the hunting season in a splendid game section. Make early arrangements by inquiry at
P. EGLOFF'S
Jewelry Store
RHINELANDER - WIS.

The only high grade Baking Powder made at a moderate price.
Calumet Baking Powder

When making your Fall improvements you will find one or more rooms in need of
WALL PAPER
The place to secure up to date designs and handsome patterns is at the store of
J. J. REARDON
DRUGGIST
RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

BUY YOUR SHOES AT A SHOE STORE
—AT—

A. Shauder's Shoe Store
146-48 S. Brown St.
Rhinelander, Wis.
No shoddy leather and all made up in first-class shape by well known reputable manufacturers. Boys' Shoes 1.00 and up. Men's Shoes 125 and up

WE WANT YOUR LAUNDRY BUNDLE
52 WEEKS
IN THE YEAR
THERE ARE REASONS MUTUAL
RHINELANDER STEAM LAUNDRY, 'Phone 93-1
OPPOSITE ARMORY

Coal Coal
COLDER
Then you will wish you had your bins full of coal.
We have a large stock of the very best coal that money can buy and are prepared to fill orders on short notice.
Try a ton of our Washed Egg Coal for your Range or Furnace.
It is better and cheaper than wood.
J. H. QUEAL & CO.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN
PHONE 72

BOX PAPERS!
Best Selection of Writing Paper in the City. Whitings Highland Linen--The Latest.
EVERYTHING FOR WRITERS--YOUNG OR OLD
BRONSON, Stationer

"DOWN WHERE THE WURTZBERGER FLOWS"
no doubt is a good place to be when you are thirsty, but the Wurtzberger is a long way off, while you can have Rhinelander beer flowing right in your own home by placing your orders with us. Our beer is not only absolutely pure and fully matured, but its flavor is of surpassing richness.
TRY OUR MALT TONIC.
IT BUILDS YOU UP.
RHINELANDER BREWING CO.

THE STORY TELLER

THE COLD HEARTED

By C. N. CREWDSON

(Copyrighted, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"AH, YOU Americans! You cold-hearted Americans! You are so practical, so indifferent! You concede nothing to sentiment," exclaimed Fraulein, throwing up her hands in mock despair.

Fraulein and I were taking our tea in her little parlor in Munich. Her spirited outburst followed some cynical remarks of mine. Just for the sake of arousing her eloquence, I had fallen into the bad habit of making light of love and marriage. I exalted the life of a bachelor girl and put the pursuit of art above all domestic happiness.

But Fraulein adored love and lovers. Though her brown hair was beginning to show a grayish tinge, her heart was full of youth's romantic exuberance. She was a creature of emotion. She did not waste her affections because she poured them forth from a heart as inexhaustible as the ever-filling pitcher of the fable. She loved the whole world, the sunshine and "Bumi," her maltese cat, with equal extravagance.

The expression of views so repugnant to Fraulein's nature as these of mine always brought down her condemnation upon me; but to-day she did not show her usual impatient ardor. After her first protest she looked for a moment into her cup as if seeing visions in the amber depths of her tea. Then she rose impulsively and brought from a table the photograph of a beautiful girl.

"This is an American girl," she said, "from New York. She is wealthy and beautiful and gifted; but she also, like the rest of you American girls, has no sentiment—I might also say no heart. She is cold, cold, cold! You know she must have been beautiful since Lenbach, whom money cannot tempt to make a portrait of a subject he doesn't care for, painted her. This is a photograph of his portrait of her."

I looked at the card she thrust into my hand. I did not wonder that Lenbach had immortalized this maiden. She was of the dark, regal type of beauty that he painted best.

"I met Miss C—— in Berlin," continued Fraulein, as I looked up from the photograph. "When she afterwards came to Munich with her mother, she came to see me. I saw her often that winter and we became friends. She was, with all her American aloofness, so tactful and charming that one could not but admire her intensely.

"One day when she came to see me, she brought a young American with her. He was the sunniest, merriest, happiest boy I ever knew. For he was not much more than a boy, while she—as she told me later—was five years older than he. He was handsome and athletic, and fair as she was dark. And he was frank and winning—a man who seemed made to be happy.

"I saw how it was from the first; he was very much in love with her. He soon worshiped her. But she—she was cold. The more the poor boy wore his very soul on his sleeve for her, the more she retreated within herself. He had been so light-hearted when I first met him; but he changed when he fell in love with an icicle.

"He used to come to see me alone sometimes, just to talk about her. She had refused him—given him no hope. He begged me to talk to her, the foolish boy! He couldn't believe that she did not love him. I did talk to her. She called him a boy and his worship of her a boy's love. She said that she was too old for him; that he would get over it. Ach!" said Fraulein, shrugging her shoulders, "she was cold, cold, cold, or she must have returned such love as his."

"But Fraulein," I asked, more touched than I liked to admit, "how did it end? Did she ever relent, or did he get over it?"

"They both went back to America that spring," replied Fraulein. "I heard from Miss C—— only once after her departure. It was just at the time that your war with Spain came on. She wrote that Harold had gone as a soldier to Cuba. She said nothing more about him. But I knew why he had gone. A German girl would not have driven a man to such straits as that. You American girls do not know how to love; you are too cold."

Although Fraulein never referred to it again, the little love story she had related to me so feelingly remained in my mind. I never again made light of her ideals. But an end came to our pleasant chats over the teacups; for, to Americans on the continent, all roads lead to Rome—in the spring. With the first suggestive deepening of the blue in the Munich skies I bade Fraulein adieu and departed for the Eternal city.

In the Pension Rosada in Rome I met a medley of nationalities—Swedes, Norwegians, Germans—but only one American. She—Miss Newell—was a dark, energetic woman in the thirties. There was something in her brisk way of doing things that made me speculate about her. I could plainly see that she was taking a holiday, and in a thoroughly business manner getting the full worth of it.

Miss Newell suffered from an asthmatic cough. One evening, hearing her coughing in her room, I went in, and, when the paroxysm was over, suggested to her an old-time remedy.

"Of course—the very thing!" she exclaimed, quickly. "To think that I had never even thought of that!" she went on, laughing as at a huge joke. "And that you should have to tell me what to do for myself," with another burst of merriment.

I began to grow red, thinking I had suggested something very silly.

"You foolish child," said Miss Newell, restraining her mirth when she noticed my embarrassment. "You think I am laughing at you. I am laughing at myself. I never think what to do for myself when I am sick. And yet I have to prescribe for so many other people! Now I shall have to tell you what I had not intended to tell anyone this summer. I am head nurse in one of the largest hospitals in New York. This is my one vacation for years, and as I am not well, I wanted to get away from the old routine for

SHE SEEMED CRAZED.

awhile—to forget myself. But see how impossible that is. You forgive me for laughing, don't you?"

I had one time cherished dreams of becoming a trained nurse myself; hence Miss Newell, after her avowal, assumed a new interest for me. With youthful indiscretion I proceeded to do just what she had been avoiding—to lead her mind back to her work. She, filled with the love of her calling, easily fell into my snare. Quite unconscious of her late resolutions, she was soon pouring forth many of her experiences into my willing ears.

After awhile, as memories began to throng, she paused for several moments, and her face saddened.

"My dear child," she finally continued, "if you should ever become a nurse, it is the soul suffering you will be confronted with that will remain with you longest. After a time one grows somewhat deadened to physical sufferings; and then there is always something one can do in such cases.

"I recall now one of the saddest scenes I witnessed during the Spanish war. I had charge of the nurses on the first hospital ship that was sent out to Cuba. You remember how, at that time, it was a fad of the society girls to go out as nurses to the soldier boys. On our ship we had a wealthy young lady, Miss C——, of New York, acting as nurse. She was a gloriously beautiful woman with a queenly way of doing things even if it were but dropping the medicine.

"You read, of course, about the great number of poor fellows brought aboard our ships the day of the battle of San Juan. Ah! but we were busy that day. Late in the afternoon a young soldier was brought to the ship with a bullet through his left side. He was a great big, handsome fellow with silky blond hair and delicate features. I saw at once that he had no chance. We dressed his wound and made him as comfortable as possible, but he sank into a coma, from which he never aroused.

"The beautiful New York girl I told you of was sent to me for some instructions. When she came in where I was standing by the cot of the dying man, she suddenly grew deathly white, reeled and fell on her knees beside him with a pitiful cry. She kissed his hands, calling out: 'Harold, Harold!' She seemed crazed; and while she was agonizing over him he died."

Miss Newell closed her story abruptly, with a sad little drop in her voice at the last words, and neither of us broke the silence for a space. She was back amidst the scene of her busy life, and I was meditating on the strange coincidence by which I had heard the sequel to Fraulein's story of a cold-hearted American.

"MOTHER SONG."

(With Interpolations.)

O, mother, it was you who spread
The butter on the "piece of bread"
(That father bought.)

'Twas you who cooked each tempting meal
Of chicken pie, or beef, or veal
(That father bought.)

'Twas you who charmed the breakfast hour
With biscuit-magic done with flour
(That father bought.)

'Twas you who knew just how to suit
Our tastes with canned and jelled fruit
(That father bought.)

'Twas you who bade us mind our books
And sent us schoolward with our books
(That father bought.)

'Twas you who cheered us with your chats
While you were planning a tailor's bats
(That father bought.)

Wherever in this world we roam
We never shall forget the home
(That father bought.)

Nor how the flames would upward roll
At nights from off the blazing coal
(That father bought.)

Ah, often you and Sister Sue
Have sang, and played the organ, too,
(That father bought.)

Your voices, gentle, clear, and strong,
Lent sweetness to the "mother song"
(That father bought.)

—W. D. N., in Chicago Daily Tribune.

Inventive Germany is said to be making sidewalks of compressed sawdust. We shall soon see illustrations of them in the American papers that reprint pictures from the German comics.

NEW SPECIES OF MONKEYS

Strange Race Discovered in Island of Java Thought to Be Long-Looked-For Missing Link.

Prof. Van Sickle of Amsterdam, who for some months has been making geological charts of the northern part of Java, cables the Academy of Sciences in this city that he feels certain that he has discovered the long-looked-for missing link. He does not claim the honor of the discovery himself, but says that some weeks ago he was informed by a Dutch merchant, Van Berren, that he had discovered a new species of monkeys in a dense forest in which he had lost his way.

The professor started out to look into the discovery of the merchant, and while watching for the animals to appear he heard a peculiar half human voice. Looking up, he saw an enormous nest and two ape-like animals looking down upon him.

The natives of that part of the island have long known the presence of these apes, which they call "Ash Petrizi." Unlike any other apes, they bathe frequently and the females wear strange necklaces of twigs and red berries, and nurse their young singing half-articulated words. They have, in fact, a language, but it consists of very few words.

Materials and Modes of Winter

FINE faced cloths are the favorite fabrics, in dark green, bronze, brown and dull reds for day wear.

The craze for embroideries and trimmings of every kind is noticeable on furs, and even on and plainest of serge frocks, and some new French flannel blouses show narrow oriental satin bands.

The zouave or sleeveless bolero has run riot in a variety of colors and fabrics; for autumn wear it is generally made of velvet or silk to match the hat, but in direct contrast to the rest of the costume, but this is but the craze of a moment.

Yellow, green, bronze and art shades prevail in millinery as they do in dress. Taking it all round, millinery is rather pretty, though it apes the tendency of the dress of the moment to be rather heavy. Once more we shall wear huge Josephine muffs of ermine, sable and chinchilla. The full length, as well as the three-quarter length redingote is being made in one fur lined with another. Evening cloaks are quite gorgeous and fully trained.

There is to be a revival, I hear, of Quaker gray, very simply made. A house frock of Quaker gray cashmere with a deep muslin collar and little vest and turned-back cuffs of the same, and a prettily swathed suede band of the same shade, offers a pleasing contrast to frills and furbelows. The skirt of this particular frock was cut like the orthodox "housemaid's," falling in heavy folds to the feet, and finished with deep tucks, which are a charming finish to an indoor garment. The fancy for simplicity is shown in the craze for the princess robe. This fashion will never become common, for it is difficult of imitation, and is not a generally becoming mode.

On the other hand, in direct contrast to this simplicity, we see a predominance of gold and silver embroideries, jeweled trimmings, rare laces, edgings of fur and beautiful moire antiques which would not have disgraced the court gowns of our grandmothers.

Neither have we forsaken the eastern styles and the kimona is as popular as the Josephine redingote. But I fancy that lurking deep in the minds of the great fashion authorities there is an inclination for ultra simplicity in spite of the beautiful trimming and fabrics at their disposal. There bids fair to be a return to the Puritanical era, though it will not be to denote our disapproval of beautiful and sumptuous garments, but our desire for charge and a certain coquetry and chic which dominate French clothes.

This is particularly noticeable in some of the picture frocks on view just now at country house gatherings; they are mostly exact copies of the old masters in lovely soft modern fabrics.

Faithfully, too, do we adhere to some of the old-fashioned colorings, with wonderfully good effect.

In the course of a day the woman of fashion passes through many phases. In the morning she is essentially smart and tailor-made; in the toilette de visite she is absolutely magnificent, and in the evening is simple and picturesque. The woman who is really chic can adapt herself to each phase with equal success. Some years ago none but the great leaders of fashion understood the subtleties of dress, but

AN "AT HOME" GOWN.
Made of Taffeta and Velvet, Trimmed with Lace.

now it has become a much more universal accomplishment in some form or other.

Many house frocks have been made of flannel with square sailor collars of tucked muslin or lawn and a high collar and vest to match. The fashion of wearing light French cambric near the face is always a pretty one. The blouses cut in sailor fashion are generally pouched over a prettily arranged band, and the sleeves are small, and very often muslin frills over the hand. These frills also appear on the cuffs of the Directoire coat.

A good many lace blouses will be worn later on under the cloth and fur coats. These are indispensable for restaurant lunching. ELLEN OSMONDE.

The Sleeves and Shirts of Paris

PARIS.—One of the most interesting events in the world of ateliers just now is the controversy going on about skirts and sleeves, and, as I think I have told you before, nearly every house seems to contradict the rest. But in spite of all discussions, some beautiful models are beginning to hold their own, and the end of it all is that nothing matters as long as a garment is chic and suits the wearer. Many costumieres are agreed about the bringing in of a sleeve of the gigot order; and others have tried to keep the skirts short, but as these are never becoming in light cloths that so many mandaines are wearing, they have to

CHARMING DINNER GOWN.
Made of Taffeta and Mousseline de Sole, Finished with Fringe and Lace.

give way and make the skirts fall on the ground.

Then a controversy rages over the length of the coat. You really may adopt any form of coat you like, from the very shortest bolero to a paletot reaching to the knees, or from the loose sac to the plainest and tightest fitting habit coat. You will be equally in the fashion in whichever shape you appear.

While the tailors and dressmakers are discussing modes, their clients wish to be buying, so what will happen I do not know, especially to the English and American women over here just now, where one craze seems to be to get the very dernier cri. I fear they will have many disappointments. The Parisian mondaine knows better; she knows what suits her and she makes up her mind to have it, taking a little bit of fashion from each period, and suiting them all to herself. Even the heads of the leading ateliers are afraid to dictate to such a client.

Every one is assisting in making faced cloth the favorite fabric and it is produced in very beautiful colors. The best dressers are wearing harmonies in color instead of startling contrasts.

And what about sleeves? Those in the toilette de visite have really assumed alarming proportions. Puffed sleeves are much en evidence, and regular rouleaux of velvet are inserted in the Tudor sleeve. The long, tight-fitting cuff above the elbow is also a feature, as is the dainty lace ruffle which is surely gaining favor. Then there is the Henry II. sleeve, puffed all the way up, but tight at the elbow. This is too stiff and bulky to be generally becoming, unless made in a thin taffeta or some equally soft fabric.

Some of the petticoats are hooped, and we hear a lot about the crinoline, but we do not see any. Really, this fashion of stiffening the hem of the petticoat by a hoop is almost necessary to support the heavily weighted cloth skirt, which at its best falls in simple folds. Most of the skirts are worn full over the hips, or rather the pleats are arranged to increase the size of the hips. The tailor-made coats even are made with a slightly full basque in preference to a perfectly plain one, though some of the severely plain Viennese models have the semi-fitting habit coat cut all in one, showing the curves of the figure, and here the sleeves are absolutely plain (though the skirt is full round the feet) and the only permissible trimming is braid or velvet buttons. Some of these coats are cut double-breasted, and are worn over embroidered vests.

What a liking there is for brown and yellow. The new orange shade known as coq de Roche will be seen at some exclusive weddings and receptions, and the real Mandarin color will also be used. Some of the best houses are using laces dyed to match. In direct contrast to the bright shades stone gray is much de rigueur, and so are very dark greens and moleskin tones.

ANNETTE GIRVY.

Never Touched Him.

One should display patience when foreigners are to be dealt with, particularly when they are newcomers and not familiar with our language, but there are times when patience ceases to be a virtue. An exceedingly dull type of the illiterate foreign article had tried the occupants of a North side apartment house quite to the limit of endurance by his stupidity.

Finally a tenant, thoroughly aroused by some repeated offense, berated him up the banks and down again in true American fashion, calling him a senseless Swede, a stupid dolt, and so on.

When the storm of words had subsided a fellow workman said: "I'd never let anyone talk to me like that."

The man who had received the scolding phlegmatically replied: "Oh, I no mind; I no Swede, I Dane."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CENSOR KILLED RARE WORK

Russian Circumlocution Department Sends Approval of Epoch-Making Book to Funeral of Arthur.

Vassali Yarulshkin, a brilliant graduate of Moscow university, has just died there in poverty at the age of 50. Twenty-three years ago Yarulshkin wrote a work on physiology, embodying a number of remarkable discoveries he had made. His scientific friends pronounced it epoch-making. The manuscript went to the censor in 1882. It never came back. Again and again the author applied for permission to print, and for the return of his manuscript. He accumulated a drawerful of formal replies, saying that the matter would receive attention. Soured and disappointed, M. Yarulshkin never undertook other work, and a few weeks ago he died. On the morning of the funeral a packet of manuscript arrived at the house where he died, with the stereotyped approval of the censor expressed in a formal note.

Had a Good Case.

Brooks—Crippler met his wife in a railroad accident.

Crooks—Did he sue the company?—Town Topics.

Young People

LOOK ABOUT YOU.

Did you ever see a pigeon hopping along the path?
Did you ever see a sparrow walk to his outdoor bath?
Did you ever see a pigeon's nest that had three eggs, or more?
Did you ever see a snow-white colt on any hill or shore?
Do you know what letter you may find on every leaf of clover?
I mean the little meadow kind that grows the whole world over.
Did you ever see two four-o'clocks were colored just the same?
Or two variegated flowers alike, of any size or name?
What animal sleeps standing? You may meet him in the street.
How many toes has Pussy on all her little feet?
If you can tell me all these things—and I must confess I doubt you—
You may say you've learned the lesson well, to observe small things about you.

—Kate Lawrence, in Youth's Companion.

CLEVER NEW ENGLAND DOG

Has a Mania for Trolley Rides, Goes to Church, But Afterwards Appropriates Property.

This is the life story of a remarkable dog, clever and lovable, owned by Town Clerk Madsen, of South Hadley Falls, Mass., as told by the Boston Globe.

Trixie was born February 21, 1900, both his father and mother being full-blooded water spaniels.

He is a great favorite with all, or a large number of dogs of the town, although not caring much for their company.

He will invariably sit up and beg at the table or wherever any delicacies are in sight. If he is not noticed he will speak.

He is frequently seen sitting up on the sidewalk before children who have candy.

He came naturally by the trick to fetch and carry.

His mania for trolley rides was only developed this summer. Now, whenever he sees a car stopped he will look wistfully at the motorman and if the motorman gives him the least encouragement he will jump aboard. If no invitation is forthcoming, sometimes he will sneak on and stow himself away under a seat. He is frequently seen miles away, waiting for a chance to board an electric for home, and the car men say he never makes a mistake in the car.

He has been to church and Sunday school, but in spite of such good surroundings he has developed a habit of taking home all sorts of articles. There are no less than half a hundred stones in his yard that he secured down street. He does not confine himself to stones. He ran home one day with a bag of marbles, a small boy in close pursuit, and at various times has acquired a Rugby ball, a catcher's glove and a baseball; again he appeared with an egg in his mouth.

He takes naturally to water, yet he has a horror of being washed, and if he hears the word "bath" or hears the tub being filled he will run and hide.

He had an encounter with a hen with chickens which he has never forgotten, and now he gives poultry a wide berth. It was amusing to see him recently on his way home, make a detour into a vacant lot because he met a large rooster standing on the sidewalk, but he cutely pretended that he went out of his way to investigate something.

He was the central figure in an exciting and thrilling scene in the spring

TRIXIE, THE TROLLEY DOG.

of 1902, during the freshet when the Connecticut river was overflowing its banks and was full of floating ice. He had been amusing himself and a large crowd by swimming after sticks thrown in the river and had gotten on to a large cake of ice and was gradually drifting out into the swift current. Men and boys with poles and sticks tried to reach him, and others whistled and called and every possible way attempted to encourage him to plunge in and swim for shore. Then a window was hurriedly thrown open in a building which reached over the water. A man climbed through and hanging on to the sill, tried to reach him with a pole, but in vain.

At last the owner of the dog was hurriedly sent for, but it is doubtful if Trixie heard Mr. Madsen's voice in the roar of the dam and the crash of ice against the buildings.

But the dog after awhile plunged into the water and swam toward another large cake of ice. After several failures he succeeded in boarding it and then he made several successful jumps from one cake to another. Finally he was saved.

A great cheer went up from the spectators as he gained shore and made a bee-line for home. He seemed so excited by fear that he did not notice anyone, not even his master.

His greatest sport is to fetch a stone, if he can find anybody to throw it for him, and he very rarely fails to find the identical stone.

When the boys lose a baseball they call "here, Triz, find the ball" and he generally gets it.

Plates of Paper.

Plates made of compressed paper are used in some cheap restaurants on the continent. Falling on the floor or other rough usage does not harm such dishes.

WISE OLD SHEPHERD DOG

Saved Her Own Life When Her Master Said He Was Going to Dispose of Her.

May was a full-blooded shepherd dog and unusually intelligent. The following true incident indicates that she possessed the faculty of reasoning: She lay in the kitchen one day with her two pups, where her master and another man were engaged in conversation. Finally the man expressed a desire to buy one of the pups, but the owner answered that he was intending to keep one of them and kill May, as she was getting old; as he had not decided which pup to keep, he did not want to dispose of either just then.

At this news, May looked her master in the face a moment, then rose and calling her pups, left the house. That was the last seen of the pups for several weeks. Their mother was watched and followed in the endeavor to find out where she had hidden them, but without success. Finally the married daughter of the family came home, and being informed of the state of affairs, said to May: "Won't you show me your pups, May?"

Without more ado May led the way to a deserted woodchuck's hole, and there were the pups, fat and sleek. They were carried to the house, but were not allowed to remain, for again May took them away to what she believed to be safer quarters, and no one found them again until they were well grown.

It is interesting to know that May's efforts were rewarded by her life being spared until she died, at last, of old age.—Orange Judd Farmer.

AMUSING TRICK WITH EGG.

An Easy and Instructive Experiment in Astronomy at the Breakfast Table.

Here is a trick which will surprise the whole family.

The next time you eat a boiled egg moisten the rim—not merely the edge, but all the raised part—of your plate and place the empty shell on the wet surface.

The shell should be broken off even-

HOW TO SPIN THE EGG SHELL.

ly all around, so as to form a little cup.

Now, if you hold the plate up and tip it slightly, the egg will not merely slide, but spin, along the rim, and by continuously altering the inclination angle of the plate you can make the shell spin all the way around it. I do not mean that it will spin rapidly, like a top, but that as it goes around the plate it also revolves, slowly, about its own axis in the same direction.

Now, this, you know, is just what the earth does in traveling around the sun, so here you have an easy and pretty lesson in astronomy at the breakfast table.—Detroit Free Press.

TRUE AMERICAN SPIRIT.

Keeping Right On, in Spite of Difficulties, Is One of Its Most Noble Characteristics.

"And what are you going to do now?" asked a friend of a man whose store had just been consumed by fire, and only a part of its contents saved. They were looking at the smoldering ruins when the question was asked.

"Oh, I've rented some rooms up the street, and my goods, what are left of them, are being moved in now. I'm going to open up there, and keep right on until I am able to rebuild."

It was the same reply, brave and undismayed, that whole cities have given when swept by sudden loss and disaster, but the city could give it only as the stricken individuals gave it one by one. It is the American answer, prompt and courageous, to difficulty and misfortune, and we all are proud of it. But do our young people understand that the qualities which make it possible must be acquired early? The spirit of "keeping right on" in the face of obstacles and discouragement is not one that springs into being suddenly; it is born of long struggle and endeavor, of the persistent habit of meeting difficulties and conquering them instead of being overcome by them. No one who begins life by insisting upon easy places, shirking all hardships, and abandoning the chosen way as soon as it grows hard is building up that kind of an American.—Wellspring.

Boy Got Even with Druggist.

It was a Camden (N. J.) druggist who was routed out of bed when the night bell rang furiously. The wrothy dispenser came down and opened the store door. "I want a bottle of ginger ale, please," requested the complacent individual who stood without. For a moment the druggist was inclined to be personal, but then he reflected that since he had come down he might as well do business. "Twenty cents, please," he said. "Five cents will be allowed on the bottle when returned." Two hours later he was awakened by another ring. Again he descended, to find the same complacent customer at the door. "Here's your bottle," he remarked. "Gimme my five cents."

Page from a Boy's Diary.

De Wolf Hopper says that his small nephew was given a diary, and one of his first entries was "got up at seven." He showed it to his mother, and she corrected his sentence. "Got up!" she exclaimed in horror; "does the sun get up? It rises!" The youngster carefully erased the offending words and wrote: "Rose at seven." And on retiring for the night he carefully inscribed in his diary: "Set at eight."

GAINS THIRTY POUNDS

MRS. WEBER TELLS HOW SHE WAS HELPED WHEN DOCTORS FAILED.

She Let Her Trouble Become Chronic Because She Hesitated to Consult Her Physician—Particulars of a Remarkable Case.

The natural reluctance which every woman feels to consult a physician regarding troubles peculiar to her sex caused Mrs. C. Weber, of No. 763S South Front street, Columbus, Ohio, to let her illness run on until it became chronic, and even the excellent doctor whom she employed could give her no relief that was permanent. She gives the following details of an interesting case:

"I felt the trouble a long time before I went to our doctor, perhaps a year or more. When I did consult him he told me I had female trouble. I felt sharp pains through my stomach and could not walk across the room without suffering agonies which I cannot describe. My head ached so that it fairly thumped and at times it seemed that I would go crazy. My stomach became so weak that it would retain only the lightest food. Week after week I took the doctor's medicine, but I continued to feel worse and worse. On several occasions I was confined to my bed for a week at a time. My weight decreased to 102 pounds and I seemed a confirmed invalid.

"One day I read of a case similar to mine that had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and, although I did not have much confidence, I began taking the pills, having already discontinued my doctor's treatment. While I was taking the second box I began to feel a little better and the improvement continued until I was cured. In a few months I had recovered my health and strength and weighed 132 pounds. I owe everything to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had from all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL ETCETERA.

Harvard's oldest graduate, Rev. Joseph Cross, of Lawrence, Mass., is 96 years of age.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has given another $50,000 to Berea college, Berea, Ky. He had previously given $100,000.

Of the four women who received the doctor's degree at the University of Berlin last year two were American, one Australian and one German.

Sir Richard Jebb, perhaps the finest Greek scholar in Europe, is a member of parliament and frequent lecturer in the classics at Cambridge university.

London has a high school which makes a specialty of teaching the students to use the two hands indiscriminately. It has over 200 pupils.

Prof. Zordan, of the University of Padua, is enrolled in Bellevue hospital, New York, in a most lowly capacity. He is studying American customs for use in a forthcoming book.

Miss Lily L. Strueba, the first German woman holding the degree of doctor of philosophy granted in her native country, has come to America to teach. The living and dead languages she is able to use make a formidable list.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Mrs. Pare, wife of C. B. Pare, a prominent resident of Glasgow, Ky., says: "I was suffering from a complication of kidney troubles. Besides a bad back, I had a great deal of trouble with the secretions, which were exceedingly variable, sometimes excessive and at other times scanty. The color was high, and passages were accompanied with a scalding sensation. Doan's Kidney Pills soon regulated the kidney secretions, making their color normal and banished the inflammation which caused the scalding sensation. I can rest well, my back is strong and sound and I feel much better in every way."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FISH BRAND SLICKER A VALUED FRIEND

"A good many years ago I bought a FISH BRAND Slicker, and it has proven a valued friend for many a stormy day, but now it is getting old and I must have another. Please send me a price-list."

(The name of this worthy doctor, obliged to be out in all sorts of weather, will be given on application.)

A. J. TOWER CO.
Boston, U. S. A.

TOWER CANADIAN COMPANY, Limited
Toronto, Canada

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Wet Weather Clothing, Suits, and Hats for all kinds of wet work or sport

GOOD COAL
THE PIONEER FUEL CO'S ANTHRACITE—NONE BETTER.

The name of dealers handling our coal furnished on application to

The Pioneer Fuel Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

OF INTEREST TO DOCTORS.

The dowager empress of China has given a sum of money for the establishment of an institution for teaching medicine, the management to be confided to the missionaries.

An insurance doctor at Leipsic has collected facts which show that the changes in the human blood vessels (arteriosklerose) brought about by the use of alcohol, tobacco and other excesses, including overwork, cause 22 per cent. of all deaths, whereas the much-dreaded tuberculosis is responsible for only seven per cent. in that city.

The French department of Lot and Garonne has made a remarkable innovation. There are 126 doctors in the department, and a contract has been made with them to look after the health of the poor people in the district for an annual payment of £2,000. The doctors engage to give their services irrespective of the number of people who desire them.

Chang A. Holt, the first Chinese admitted to practice by the medical examiners of San Francisco, has just received his official notification and is now a full-fledged physician-surgeon. Dr Holt was in Canton 26 years ago and has been studying in San Francisco for five years. He does not intend to practice in this country, but will return to the native land after a tour of the United States. He has become a Christian.

A remarkable cure of a cancroid growth by one application of electricity has been reported by S. Ledue, a French medical man. The growth was on the right side of the nose, and had been in constant ulceration for five years. To its entire surface was applied a plug of hydrophil cotton impregnated with a one per cent. solution of zinc chloride. This was connected to the positive pole of a battery, the negative pole being connected to some other part of the body through a large electrode, and a current of eight milliamperes was passed for 12 minutes without causing pain. The ulcer was completely scarred over ten days later.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

The military were called out to fight a plague of grasshoppers at Erlau, Hungary.

The Mafeking town council has purchased for £100 the historic gun, Lord Nelson, which played such a conspicuous part during the siege.

Sir W. Church urges the British government to take a physical census of the people, in order to determine the mooted question of the degeneration of the population.

An English farmer has had several cats killed, stuffed and placed in threatening attitudes among the branches of his fruit trees. Not a bird will come anywhere near the orchard.

One discovery made by an exploring party in Abyssinia recently is that the river Gelo skirts the southernmost extremity of Lake Tata instead of flowing into the lake, as was hitherto believed.

Thirty-four years ago a German colony settled at Haifa, Palestine. To-day all of the 90 families in it are prosperous. They raise grapes and make a wine free from alcohol, which is sold to the natives.

Gov. Gen. Tsen, of Canton, is said to have urged the empress of China five times to declare war against Russia, and to have sent telegraphic messages to all the leading mandarins in the empire to support him.

In a case involving the management of an English insane asylum several former inmates were called as witnesses, and the king's counsel who called them remarked that they were as sane as anyone in the court. The judge on the bench showed no enthusiasm at the announcement.

ODDITIES FROM ABROAD.

Disapproving of a certain tax, the inhabitants of Herrera, Spain, seized the collector and hanged him.

To pay off a grudge a Munich barber cut the sun, moon and stars on a customer's head. Then he had to pay a $10 fine.

In Lhassa the lamas posted a proclamation on the walls commanding the inhabitants "not to hurt the British so long as they behaved themselves.

Capt. B. George Nich, the Salvation Army officer in command at Burnley, Lancashire, always preaches from a coffin. It is stood upright and he stands in it.

At a recent concert in Warsaw, the hall was suddenly invaded by spiders, which, attracted by the sound of a violin, came from cracks and crannies in the building. The other lovers of music left.

A Russian news correspondent in Manchuria telegraphed to his wife on the anniversary of the wedding day: "Dearest Maria, I kiss you devotedly." It was duly delivered after the censor had marked it: "Allowed. Senior Lieutenant B—."

BY PROXY

What the Baby Needed.

"I suffered from nervousness and headache until one day about a year ago it suddenly occurred to me what a great coffee drinker I was and I thought may be this might have something to do with my trouble, so I shifted to tea for awhile but was not better, if anything worse.

"At that time I had a baby four months old that we had to feed on the bottle, until an old lady friend told me to try Postum Food Coffee. Three months ago I commenced using Postum, leaving off the tea and coffee, and not only have my headaches and nervous troubles entirely disappeared but since then I have been giving plenty of nurse for my baby and have a large, healthy child now.

"I have no desire to drink anything but Postum and know it has benefited my children, and I hope all who have children will try Postum and find out for themselves what a really wonderful food drink it is." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Both tea and coffee contain quantities of a poisonous drug called Caffeine that directly affects the heart, kidneys, stomach and nerves. Postum is made from cereals only, scientifically blended to get the coffee flavor. Ten days trial of Postum in place of tea or coffee will show a health secret worth more than a gold mine. "There's a reason."

Get the book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

THE THINGS THAT ARE

By F. H. LANCASTER

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

MADISON, coming in abruptly, had asked Daisy for a title and when she pointed silently to the last lines of Lewis' "Highway" he snapped on his glasses, frowning slightly as he read:

"But be our haven near or far we put our trust in things that are."

"The things that are," she repeated, significantly.

"You have been thinking it over! To be a deep thing or whimsical?"

"Rather deep—earnest, at any rate."

"To pivot on a man or a woman?"

"Woman. But you had better pivot it on a man, for you don't know a thing in the world about women."

"Nothing; except that there is no telling from what point of view a woman will approach an issue."

"The things that are, are hard on a woman," he muttered, thoughtfully.

"But a man has greater reverence for them."

Madison studied the poem, by his expression neither accepting nor rejecting her assertion. He looked tired—and he was. But, Indian like, had taken up this additional task to convince his flagging energies that they were not so near-ly spent as they seemed to be. Had taken it up and carried it across the hall to Daisy Dunbar's den. Being wont to come to her because she had enough common sense to take a man in his mood. Not many women had that much, he fancied. Also he had on several occasions found this practical young person a very present help in a rush. Presently he sunk his lean jaws into his lean palms and said, still staring at the poem spread out before him: "I need not only a title, but a first line and a last line, and a plot."

"You have your last line in the quotation."

"Possibly. 'We put our trust in things that are.' Yes."

"You have your first line in the quotation."

Madison looked dubious, his tired mind not yet reaching to the spring of here.

"Why, of course you have. 'A first line should catch the attention.' What more strikingly beautiful, or beautifully striking than this?" And slowly she read the lines upside down:

"Go, pipe your song and dream your dream,
And feed your soul on things that seem;
But be our haven near or far,
'We put our trust in things that are.'"

"Oh, yes; that way. Perhaps."

"And you have your plot in the quotation."

"How?"

"In its pathetic perversity isn't it the ever-heard cry of the human bearing witness to the well-night futility of Heaven's best planned pleasures for man? If you pivot your story on a man—strike out in a few of your strong strokes a hero gifted beyond the ken of most men, and throw across his path the unusual woman—the woman who can comprehend him in all his moods and phases, then against the high, white light of his love for her paint the story of his struggle against the ascendancy of the things that are, flashing across the gloom of it the fitful fares of a man's inborn horror of ridicule, his abject terror of doing the unusual; and sink him at last to the sullen commonplace of the tangible. Marry him to the widow who wore violets in her bonnet and mourning of the type most approved of man. There's your plot."

Madison had been staring steadily at the poem from under bent brows. When Daisy made an end he pulled out, and shoved toward her without speaking, the editor's instructions: "You will understand that we want something with a touch of to-day in it: natural and real."

"There is no touch of to-day in what you have been saying," he grumbled. "Nothing natural, nothing real."

And instead of being exasperated by his disgruntled ingratitude, Daisy only replied in a tone of thoughtful conviction:

"Well, yes, there are several touches," and lay back in her chair contentedly studying the contrasting shades of the blue blotter on the green baize while Madison sulked because the subtle analogies of her sharpened perception were but as hints to his fagged out faculties.

"You have been plotting the thing to pivot on a woman," he broke out, fractiously. "A man has no such horror of the unusual as you imagine. In the natural sequence of things he would marry the woman he loved and let the widow and her proper mourning go to the bowwows. It is only the weak that fear criticism."

"Most men are weak," Daisy murmured, abstractedly. With a scarcely perceptible movement she turned on a tiny gas jet at her elbow, lit a cigarette, turned off the flame, and fell to smoking a quiet continuity of cigarettes that betokened abstraction, certainly, but in no wise hinted at impatience, disappointment or disdain. Her poise provoked Madison. There was enough Adam in him to resent apparent comfort in others when he was himself uncomfortable. He pushed the literary litter about with impatient fingers and cut into the peace of her sixth cigarette with wantonly displayed disgust:

"Do you believe that smoking is good for a woman?"

Daisy shook her bent head: "I have no cigarette creed." She drew the seventh deeply and asked courteously: "Why, are any of your friends thinking of adopting the practice?"

"They would not be my friends very long if they did."

And still her great patience rested unshaken in its depth and against its quietude Madison saw grow, with slow shame, the size of his uncalled-for cut. He got up, thrust his hands into his trousers pockets and went whistling around her typewriter with its loaded copy holder, the work his entrance had interrupted.

"What have you got on to-day?" he asked, genially.

She replied promptly and pleasantly: "Nothing of any consequence."

At this reply he turned toward her surprised. Heretofore she had ever been eager to talk to him about her work or his. And he had enjoyed these talks not a little, rather proud of the comprehension that enabled him to cover her skips and understand where most men would have been utterly at fault. Had enjoyed this next to the ready sympathy that comforted all his bothers. So he looked at her carefully as she lay back in her swivel chair, her hands inert upon the arms of it, a cigarette drooping from one corner of her well-made mouth, the serenity of her brow, the fire of her soul-lit eyes, the grim courage of her chin, and asked kindly: "Tired?"

Daisy roused instantly. "Why, did you want anything?"

Madison was too inured to the doctrine that a woman should always be ready to serve a man's purpose to notice the unconscious sarcasm of her response. Besides, he did want something. It had occurred to him many times that it would be well for his work and well for him if Daisy Dunbar should come to be a counterpart of his life, a hand-maiden to keep trimmed and tended the lamps of his genius. But while he erared her comprehension he shrank from the thought of marrying a woman who made such scant sacrifices to the gods of his temple. He shuddered at the thought of introducing as his wife a woman he could not control. A woman who would say what she saw fit to say, and do what she saw fit to do, whether the powers that be approved or disapproved. Hitherto he had counted Daisy Dunbar a hard-headed woman. But her present patience under the first reproof he had ever administered quickened Madison to sweeter dreams. If she loved him she would be eager to bow her high head beneath his caressing hand; to forego her cigarettes for the deep kisses of a man's great love; to yield her splendid spirit to his moulding. He would be ever so patient and gentle, he promised himself in a glow of tenderness. He would make submission sweet to her. He would condone her bad breaks and forgive them. He would not expect her to change instantly from the untamed thing to the tamed. But he would teach her—ah, how tenderly. A pleasant moisture welled to his lids. His lips trembled. He took his hands nervously from his trouser pockets and turned to her. She was still absorbed in that study of green and blue, and the tenth lung half-forgotten from her fingers.

"What are you thinking of?" he asked, tenderly.

"Of the deep joys of moving."

"Moving! You are not going to move?"

Daisy bethought herself of the cigarette and coaxed it gently. "Aye," she said through the smoke, "I move out to-morrow."

"But Daisy, you mustn't do that."

"Excuse me, Mr. Madison, but when did I give you the right to my first name?"

"Won't you give me the right to your first name if I give you the right to my last one? Won't that be a fair trade? Dear, did it never occur to you that you and I were made for each other?"

"Why, yes. In a way, we are."

"Don't you think we would be very happy if we belonged to one another?"

"Do you think it would be pleasant to belong to somebody else?"

"I think it would be very pleasant to belong to you, dear."

"Do you? Do you know what 'belonging' means? To be bridled and bitted, to come at a call and go at a touch. If you belonged to me I should require you to do as I did; to accept my judgments and bow to my decisions. Do you think that would be so pleasant?"

"But, dear, I used the term in a deeper, more sacred sense."

"Rather, you used it in a more feminine sense, I fancy. It was I that was to do most of the belonging, wasn't it?" She got up, negligently dusting the ashes from her long tie and smiling at him in good-natured amusement. Too strong for bitterness; too fearless for falsity; her words came quiet to gentleness: "Well, dear sir, the chances are that 24—or even one hour ago, I should have been glad and proud to do the belonging—I've dreamed my dream and fed my soul on things that seemed," for quite an infatuated while. Luckily your wanton insult waked me from my dreaming; and albeit the waking was rather rude, I thank you for it in that it was so timely. So I fancy now, that I will, as I said, move out to-morrow—hereafter pin my faith to the things that are."

Madison forgot how he was to teach her in all tenderness and with great gentleness. His voice rang rude with impatience:

"But, Daisy—"

"Miss Dunbar, you mean!"

Whereupon Madison whirled upon his heel and went out, slamming the door after the senseless, explosive manner of men. "If she was so dead set on the things that are she might have them on broken hinges for all he cared."

But he never knew that it was indeed thus she had them. That because of his weak indulgence in a silly spleen a strong woman's life swung ill-hung through all the incomings and outgoings of her after years.

BAMBOO BLOOM DISASTER.

Chinese Believe That the Budding Season Brings Dreadful Misfortunes.

In some parts of China the natives are in dread of the bloom of the bamboo, at which season all kinds of dreadful disasters are predicted and confidently looked for. Like some other superstitions this one has a slight foundation. The fact is that the bamboo only flowers once and then dies, and as a rule the whole lot of plants, often covering large areas, bloom together.

The reason of this is that the individuals of a species are commonly gregarious, and all are of the same age, having taken simultaneous possession of ground rendered vacant perhaps by a similar depopulation.

A somewhat analogous case is presented by some of the Strobilanths of tropical Asia. These plants live about seven years, then all burst out into a glorious mass of blue flowers and then die away, leaving, it may be, hundreds of acres of ground destitute of the luxuriant vegetation it previously supported.

Some Consolation.

Alas! that there should be only 177 American families who possess the proper heraldic qualifications for "exalted rank" in the British dominion. But if rank is but the guinea stamp, as Burns says, the dollar stamp on certain American escutcheons will probably continue to pass current at par in titled circles of England.

ANTHRACITE COAL

Does Appearance Affect its Value? Science and Development Have Changed Opinions.

The position held in regard to the commercial value of that anthracite coal taken from veins that uniformly give a bright and showy coal, and the coal taken from seams that for years were left alone because the product appeared to be dull and dirty after being prepared for market, is very much changed when compared with the period of fifteen years ago, for there has been a gradual but sure change in the method of mining and preparing the millions of tons of anthracite annually shipped from the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys.

It is but a few years since nothing could be mined and sold except the bright and lustrous coals of square, sharp fracture, and the value of coal as shown by tests, indicating coal of high fixed carbon or volatile matter, and low in ash was not for a moment entertained. The simple commercial feature of a beautiful, sightly coal of nearly perfect preparation was allowed to overshadow its heat giving features, as well as the integrity of mining methods and proper land values in the entire coal fields. Thus, in the very distressing period following the centennial year, absolutely nothing was mined and prepared for market except the very cream of the best seams of anthracite. This grand fuel was sold at scant cost, the average compensation to the laborer then prevailing being 35 per cent less than now received by the wage workers. The favorite veins were then the Baltimore, with its grand deposit eighteen feet thick, the Pittston seam with fourteen feet of lustrous coal, and the Clark vein, the latter deposit being distinctively Lackawanna coal, showing about nine feet of grade almost on a par with the peerless Baltimore.

1880 may be called a year of new ideas in the trade, for not until then did the great companies seem to awake to a realizing sense of greatly mistaken methods both above and below ground. Then the secondary seams which were hitherto judged to be of only remote value, were attacked all along the line, the managers seeming to realize that they were rapidly reaching the highest point of production of the bright anthracite, and that the future must be provided for. The new openings rapidly multiplied and with them came the blending or infusion of the brighter and lustrous coals with the darker grades of anthracite from the newly developed seams. This has been going on steadily with the greatest apparent satisfaction, the ratio of the latter to to the former increasing with each year.

When the geological reports were submitted in 1883 and 1886, which were shown to include elaborate tests, it was found that the heavy darker coals of the flat fracture were more than able to hold their own with the light, bright, friable and clinkering coals hitherto so highly rated by the ignorant or unthinking consumer. In one noticable instance, cited by the survey, the refuse going to the waste banks was found to contain more carbon and estimatble properties than the coals put in cars ready for shipment. (See page 317 Annual Report Pennsylvania Geological Survey, 1885.) The amount of it all was that results indicated the true worth of the off color, or ragged fracture coals; the worth of the other grade being thoroughly established. The problem has since been to furnish a blend of merchantable satisfaction, commercial needs for the time demanding it. Mining the celebrated seams above referred to, to the exclusion of the other, is no longer indulged in, the value of the darker coal is now fully understood and its relation to the blended coal of the future properly rated. On every hand new collieries have been established to work these darker deposits and many of them are counted the very best investments, as they are the most satisfactory producers; although much smaller veins than the celebrated seams are worked, and thereby the modern methods of mining are thoroughly endorsed, and the commercial value and estimation of the heavy and dark grades of anthracite are demonstrated. Mining properties are now realy developed with reference to a whole or unified value, and the indiscriminate and wasteful mining of a part of the anthracite is no longer tolerated, while the outside administration utilizes every mechanical device to perfect its thorough preparation for market and reduce the waste to a minimum. The outcome for the future promises a graded quality of anthracite, not so sightly as that known to the trade in the past, but of true worth and value as a heat giving fuel.—The Coal Trade Journal.

Greenland's Morgan.

Mr. Kor-Ko-Ya, a Greenlander, who has monopolized the commerce of east Baffinsland, is a miniature Pierpont Morgan. He has a fleet of 14 vessels and is worth £2,500, which is equal to a million in a less simple community. He recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of his business, his employes drinking his health in cod liver oil.

EDUCATIONAL AND MUSICAL.

Each member of the Moseley education commission has described our expenditure on common schools as "liberal" or "lavish."

A school is to be opened in Paris shortly in which people will be taught to sleep properly—with closed mouth, limbs restfully placed, etc.

Sir Richard Jebb, perhaps the finest Greek scholar in Europe, is a member of parliament and frequent lecturer in the classics at Cambridge university.

Karl Komzak, of Vienna, Austria, reputed to be the greatest leader of popular music in the world, is conducting the exposition orchestra at the world's fair.

In 1902, over 58 per cent. of all the pupils in the public and private secondary schools in the United States were girls, and 12 per cent. of girls as against ten per cent. of boys complete the high school course.

A movement is on foot in Boston for the erection of some kind of memorial to William Billings, America's first musical composer, who was born in that city October 7, 1746. He died in 1800 and his is probably one of the unmarked graves on Boston common.

LOCAL COLOR TOO STRONG

Sunday School Girl Works Local Hotel Into the Story of Bethlehem.

Ingress, Nemeh county, Kan., is a thriving town of almost 3,000. Travelers at the new Palladian Press, put up at the Gifford house, which is a real brick population regarded by the permanent telry line the latest thing in the state. To the northeastern part of the town known as "Children of the town it is

So it was "hotel."

school teacher when a faithful Sunday-minds of her students to fix on the the birth of Christ and Joseph had come the story of eve of the first Christ scribed how Mary inn full of guests. To Bethlehem on the used the simile of the to and found the explained how it was just realistic she weary travelers had come in Seneca and rounding country at evening through the

Too well she drew the picture for young miss was so impressed local color that when the Christmas val came and the superintendent school asked for the tale of Bethlehem young lady started out in this fashion:

"Mary and Joseph came to Bethlehem, but the Gifford house was full—"

She got no farther, however, for the walls of the church rang with the laughter of the audience, which realized that here was local color with a vengeance.

HIS NAME IN GOOD BOOK.

Indiana Man Had Been Heard Of Even in the Wilds of Colorado.

"Because my name is Lord, I frequently have not a few funny experiences," said J. G. Lord, of Muncie, Ind., according to the Louisville Herald. "One of the most amusing incidents I ever had by reason of my name happened while I was driving from town to town in Colorado. While on the road one day, driving very slowly, for I had plenty of time, I chanced to notice by the roadside a young fellow about 16 years old, dressed in as ragged a fashion as anyone you could ever conceive of. He had on a pair of his father's worn-out trousers, which were cut off at the bottom, and which extended far up on his body, almost to his shoulders. More as a matter of personal amusement than for any other reason, I asked him how far it was to the next town.

"'Bout six miles, I reckon,' he replied.

"I reined up my horse.

"'Do you have any fun out here?' I asked.

"'Yep; heap.'

"'What is your name?' I asked him.

"'Willie,' he replied; 'Willie Hawks.'

"I started to drive on, but he called after me, asking me to stop.

"'Say, mister,' he asked, 'and what mout your name be?'

"'Lord,' I answered; 'Mr. Lord.'

"And then he grinned. He grinned all the way to the armholes of his father's pants.

"'Why'd you smile?' I asked. 'Have you ever heard of me?'

"'Sure; I've heard pop read of yer in that good book; but I never saw yer afore.'

"And he continued to grin as I drove on."

Cured Her Rheumatism.

Deep Valley, Pa., Oct. 31 (Special).—There is deep interest in Green county over the cure of the little daughter of I. N. Whipkey of Rheumatism. She was a great sufferer for five or six years and nothing seemed to do her any good till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. She began to improve almost at once and now she is cured and can run and play as other children do. Mr. Whipkey says:

"I am indeed thankful for what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for my daughter; they saved her from being a cripple perhaps for life."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have proved that Rheumatism is one of the results of diseased Kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the Kidneys are right there can be no Uric Acid in the blood, and consequently no Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys right.

Blot on California.

They were discussing the charms of the California climate.

"I never knew but two persons who could resist the wiles of that delightful land," one of the company said, "and they were a mother and daughter from the Hub. They came to Pasadena while we were there, and they stayed just two days. One of us chanced to express surprise at their brief sojourn, and the older woman explained:

"'It is beautiful here, of course. We realize that. But, after all, it is so far from Boston!'

"And they went that very day."—N. Y. Sun.

Tenth Season of the California Limited.

Ten years ago this fall the Santa Fe started its California Limited train on the initial run across the continent. Many improvements have been made in that busy decade. To-day's engines and coaches are much heavier than those of 1894. Millions of dollars have been spent on the track alone—some of it for oil-sprinkled (dustless) roadbed and oil-burning (smokeless) engines. The time is faster, too.

Daily service of the California Limited will be resumed Sunday, November 13, for the tenth season, superseding the present semi-weekly schedule. This is now an all the year-round train, between Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, running through Southwest land of enchantment. The time, Chicago to Los Angeles, is about 68 hours, which is fast speed for the 2,265 miles traversed, considering that several mountain ranges are crossed.

No man can look a savage dog in the face and accept the theory that hydrophobia is purely an imaginary disease.—Chicago Daily News.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

No golfer is a hero to his caddy.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The letters ... iss Merkley, whose picture is printed ... ve, and Miss Claussen, prove beyond ... that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually ... by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gradual loss ... told me something was radically wrong with ... pains throught the pelvic organs, cramps and ... pelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor ... trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. ... I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found that my judgment was correct, and ... things said about this medicine were true, and day by day ... pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed ... complications disappeared and in eleven weeks I was once ... and vigorous and perfectly well. ... done me."—Sincerely yours, MISS MARGARET MERKLEY, 275 ... Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Claussen Saved from a Surgical Operation.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It seems to me that all the endorsements that I have read of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound do not express one-half of the virtue the great medicine really possesses. I know that it saved my life and I want to give the credit where it belongs. I suffered with ovarian trouble for five years, had three operations and spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and medicines but this did not cure me after all.

"However, what doctors and medicines failed to do, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did. Twenty bottles restored me to perfect health and I feel sure that had I known of its value before, and let the doctors alone, I would have been spared all the pain and expense that fruitless operations cost me. If the women who are suffering, and the doctors do not help them, will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, they will not be disappointed with the results."—Miss CLARA M. CLAUSSEN, 1307 Penn St., Kansas City, Mo.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 18, in which is described the best territory in this country for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at Dubuque, Iowa, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 18."
J. P. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

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It Is Nothing More Than Getting Along With People.

"What a fine fellow Percy X. is!" remarked a business man one day to a lawyer friend.

"Yes," rejoined the lawyer, "he is. But he has been with the K.'s," naming a great corporation, "for ten years now, and he is getting only $150 per month. He has a wife and three children, and, with their tastes, I fancy they have all they can do to live comfortably. He ought to be earning more with his education and capacity."

"Why doesn't he rise faster?"

"I'll tell you. He doesn't rise and he can't rise until he learns how to get along with people. He can't manage men at all. If he tries he gets himself disliked, and he keeps them in a constant state of irritation."

A similar conversation was recently overheard between two business men. Said one: "I hear that young Paul G., only four years out of college, has been placed at the head of the T. branch of the Y. company. I didn't know he was so smart. What is his strong point?"

"He is a great fellow to get along with people," answered the other man. "No man would of course be put in a place of such responsibility without integrity, fair quickness and ability and a good education. But there are scores of men who have all of those qualities, and yet they do not go forward because they cannot exercise authority. If they receive any they either make the men under them cross and restive by petty tyrannies or else they are too good natured and lose the respect of the men, are imposed on by them and don't get good work out of them. It seems to be the rarest thing in the world to find young men who have dignity and keenness enough to maintain discipline and yet can make their subordinates bear the yoke cheerfully and render good service."

A third young man was characterized by the president of a great railroad thus: "I haven't had a chance to talk with him and find out how much he knows, but I have watched him several times as he manipulated a gang of men, and he has for weeks managed them wonderfully. We have rarely had a man in our employ who could get so much work out of a lot of men and at the same time could keep them so decently good tempered."—Independent.

LABOR.

Labor is the ornament of the citizen. —Schiller.

Labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in heaven.—Carlyle.

Learning is pleasurable, but doing is the height of enjoyment.—Novalis.

What is there that is illustrious that is not also attended by labor!—Cicero.

The fruit derived from labor is the sweetness of all pleasures.—Vauvenargues.

The lottery of honest labor, drawn by Time, is the only one whose prizes are worth taking up and carrying home.—Theodore Parker.

Labor is the talisman that has raised man from the savage; that has given us plenty, comfort, elegance, instead of want, misery and barbarism.—McCulloch.

A Story of Senator Vest.

The late Senator Vest of Missouri used to say that the hardest question he ever was called upon to answer was put by the Rev. Dr. Styles, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Frankfort, Ky., in which the senator's father and mother held membership. Mr. Vest met the clergyman in Missouri, and the preacher said: "Well, George, are you yet within the folds of the church, and do you still remember the teachings of your good father and mother, long since dead and in heaven, where I soon expect to join them? Now, what shall I tell them about you when we meet, about your Christian life, your daily walk and conversation?" The senator declared he felt himself growing pale as he walked away without even attempting to reply.

Snoring In Church.

Sir Archibald Geikie, in his "Scottish Reminiscences," says that when he came to write down the many good stories and personal anecdotes which he had received by word of mouth he was surprised to find there was hardly a single one of them that had not already appeared in print. For example, the Scottish story about the man who snored so loud in church that "he wakened us a'," he discovered in an epigram of the Restoration, about a sermon by South:

The doctor stopped, began to call:
"Pray wake the Earl of Lauderdale!
My lord, why, 'tis a monstrous thing.
You snore so loud—you'll wake the king!"

At a Disadvantage.

Mr. Goodley—Mrs. Chatters is better, I hear. I'm glad you called on her today. Mrs. Goodley—So am I. I was ushered into her room just as the doctor put the thermometer under her tongue, and so for five full minutes I talked away at her, and she couldn't say a word.

Not a Mere Rascal.

"I understand your father said I was a rascal."

"No. He says you are a fool."

"If that's his opinion, then we'll have to elope. He'll never give his consent." —Houston Post.

One Remove.

Mrs. Dearborn—Did you say that lady and gentleman were distantly related? Mrs. Wabash—Yes; they're divorced.—Yonkers Statesman.

The hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition.—Goldsmith.

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR]

CHAPTER 451.

AN ACT to provide for party nominations by direct vote.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

DEFINITION AND CONSTRUCTION.—Section 1.—The words and phrases in this act shall, unless the same be inconsistent with the context be construed as follows:

1. The word "primary," the primary election provided for by this act.

2. The words "September primary," the primary election held in September to nominate candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election;

3. The word "election," a general or city election, as distinguished from a primary election;

4. The words "November election," the general election held in November;

5. The word "precinct," a district established by law within which all qualified electors vote at one polling place.

This statute shall be liberally construed, so that the real will of the electors may not be defeated by any informality or failure to comply with all provisions of law in respect to either the giving of any notice or the conducting of the primary or certifying the results thereof.

CANDIDATES, HOW NOMINATED. —Section 2.—Hereafter, all candidates for elective offices shall be nominated:

1. By a primary held in accordance with this act, or

2. By nomination papers, signed and filed as provided by existing statutes.

3. Party candidates for the office of United States senator shall be nominated in the manner provided herein for the nomination of candidates for state offices.

This act shall not apply to special elections to fill vacancies nor to the office of state superintendent, to town, village, and school district officers nor to judicial officers excepting police justices and justices of the peace in cities.

PRIMARIES, WHEN AND WHERE HELD.—Section 3.—1. The September primary shall be held at the regular polling places in each precinct on the first Tuesday of September, 1906, and biennially thereafter for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for at the next November election.

2. Any primary other than the September primary shall be held two weeks before the election for which such primary is held.

NOTICE OF PRIMARIES, HOW GIVEN.—Section 4. 1. At least sixty days before the time of holding such September primary, the secretary of state shall prepare and transmit to each county, town, city and village clerk, a notice in writing designating the offices for which candidates are to be nominated, at such primary.

2. Upon receipt of such notice, such county clerk, shall, not less than ten days thereafter, publish so much thereof as may be applicable to his county, once in each week for six consecutive weeks in at least two, and not to exceed four, newspapers of general circulation published in said county.

3. Each town, village, and city clerk shall within ten days after the receipt of such notice cause notice of such primary to be posted in three public places in each precinct in his town, city, or village; such notice shall state the time when, and place where, the primary will be held in each precinct therein, together with the offices for which candidates are to be nominated.

4. In case of city elections, the city clerk shall cause one publication of such notice to be given, and shall also post such notice in three public places in each election precinct therein, such publication and posting to be not more than twenty and not less than ten days before such primary election.

5. Each county clerk shall, on the first Tuesday of June, 1906, and biennially thereafter, transmit to the secretary of state the name and post-office address of each town, city and village clerk in his county.

NOMINATION PAPERS, HOW PREPARED AND SIGNED.—Section 5. 1. The name of no candidate shall be printed upon an official ballot used at any primary unless at least thirty days prior to such primary a nomination paper shall have been filed in his behalf as provided in this act in substantially the following form:

I, the undersigned, a qualified elector of (the........precinct of the town of..................) or (the........precinct of the........ward of the city of ....), county of...........and state of Wisconsin, and a member of the ....party, hereby nominate ...., who resides (at No........., on.................. street, city of........) or (in the town of........), in the county of........as a candidate for the office of (here specify the office).............. to be voted for at the primary to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 19..., as representing the principles of said party, and I further declare that I intend to support the candidate named herein.

Name of Signer.	(In Cities.) Street.	No.	Date of Signing.
....	....	....	....

2. All nomination papers shall have substantially the above form written or printed at the top thereof. No signatures shall be counted unless they be upon sheets each having such form written or printed at the top thereof.

3. Each signer of a nomination paper shall sign but one such paper for the same office, and shall declare that he intends to support the candidate named therein, he shall add his residence with the street and number, if any, and the date of signing.

4. For all nominations, except state officers, all signers of each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same precinct. For state officers, all signers on each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same county. The affidavit of a qualified elector shall be appended to each such nomination paper, stating that he is personally acquainted with all persons who have signed the same, and that he knows them to be electors of that precinct or county, as the nomination papers shall require; that he knows that they signed the same with full knowledge of the contents thereof and that their respective residences are stated therein and that each signer signed the same on the date stated, opposite his name, and that he, the affiant, intends to support the candidate named therein. Such affidavit shall not be made by the candidate, but each candidate shall file with his nomination paper, or papers, a declaration that he will qualify as such officer if nominated and elected.

5. Such nomination papers shall be signed,—

(a) If for a state office by at least one per cent. of the voters of the party of such candidate in at least each of six counties in the state, and in the aggregate not less than one per cent. of the total vote of his party in the state.

(b) If for a representative in Congress, by at least two per cent. of the voters of his party in at least one-tenth of the election precincts in each of at least one-half of the counties of the congressional district, and in the aggregate not less than two per cent. of the total vote of his party in such district.

(c) If for an office representing less than a congressional district in area, or a county office, by at least three per cent. of the party vote in at least one-sixth of the election precincts of such district and in the aggregate not less than three per cent. of the total vote of his party in such district.

The basis of percentage in each case shall be the vote of the party for the presidential elector receiving the largest vote at the last preceding presidential election.

But any political organization which at the last preceding general election was represented on the official ballot by either regular party candidates or by individual nominees only, may, upon complying with the provisions of this act, have a separate primary election ticket as a political party, if any of its candidates or individual nominees received one per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the state, or subdivision thereof, in which the candidate seeks the nomination.

Nomination papers may also be filed for non-partisan candidates; such papers shall contain at least two per cent of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the state, or subdivision thereof, in which the person is a candidate, such signers to be distributed in each case as required by the provisions of this act.

NOMINATION PAPERS, WHERE FILED.—Section 6. All nomination papers shall be filed as follows:

1. For state officers, United States senator, representatives in congress, and those members of senate and assembly whose districts comprise more than one county, in the office of the secretary of state.

2. For officers to be voted for wholly within one county, in the office of the county clerk of such county.

3. For city officers, in the office of the city clerk.

PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF CANDIDATES.—Section 7. At least twenty-five days before any primary preceding a general election, the secretary of state shall transmit to each county clerk a certified list containing the name and post office address of each person for whom nomination papers have been filed in his office, and entitled to be voted for at such primary, together with a designation of the office for which he is a candidate, and the party or principle he represents.

Such clerk shall forthwith upon receipt thereof publish under the proper party designation, the title of each office, the names and addresses of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed, giving the name and address of each, the date of the primary, the hours during which the polls will be opened, and that the primary will be held at the regular polling places in each precinct.

It shall be the duty of the county clerk to publish such notice for three consecutive weeks prior to said primary.

Such clerk shall also forthwith mail copies of such notice to each town, village and city clerk of his county, who shall immediately post copies of the same in at least three public places in each precinct in his town, village or city, designating therein the location of the polling booth in each election precinct.

PUBLICATION OF NOTICES.—Section 8. Every publication required in this act shall be made in at least two, and not to exceed four newspapers of general circulation in such county or city, one of such newspapers shall represent the political party that cast the largest vote in such county or city at the preceding general election, and one of such newspapers shall represent the political party that cast the next largest vote in such county or city at the preceding general election.

In any case where the publication of a notice can not be made as hereinbefore required, it may be made in any newspaper having a general circulation in the county or city in which the notice is required to be published.

OFFICIAL BALLOTS.—Section 9. An official ballot shall be printed and provided for use at each voting precinct in the form provided herein and annexed hereto. The names of all candidates for the respective offices, for whom the nomination papers prescribed shall have been duly filed, shall be printed thereon.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOTS.—Section 10. 1. At least twenty days before the September primary each county clerk shall prepare sample official ballots, placing thereon, alphabetically, under the appropriate title of each office and party designation, the names of all candidates to be voted for in the precinct of his county, for whom nomination papers have been filed. Such sample ballots shall be printed upon tinted or colored paper and shall contain no blank endorsement or certificate.

2. Such clerk shall forthwith submit the ticket of each party to the county chairman thereof and mail a copy to each candidate for whom nomination papers have been filed with him as required by this act, to his post office address, as given in such nomination paper, and he shall post a copy of each sample ballot in a conspicuous place in his office.

3. On the tenth day before such primary the county clerk shall correct any errors or omissions in the ballot, cause the same to be printed and distributed as required by law in the case of ballots for the general election, except that the number of ballots to be furnished to each precinct shall be twice the number of votes cast thereat in the last preceding general election.

EXPENSES OF PRIMARY, HOW PAID.—Section 11. All ballots, blanks, and other supplies to be used at any primary, and all expenses necessarily incurred in the preparation for or conducting such primary, shall be paid out of the treasury of the city, county, or state, as the case may be, in the same manner, with like effect, and by the same officers as in the case of elections.

CONDUCT OF PRIMARIES—MANNER OF VOTING.—Section 12. 1. The provisions of chapter 5, statutes of 1898, shall be applicable to the conduct of primaries where not otherwise provided. Section 47, statutes of 1898, is hereby amended so that all election officers shall be chosen or appointed in the manner therein provided, except that such choice shall be made in the month of August instead of September, as therein now provided.

2. The polls at primaries shall be open:

(a) In cities from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening.

(b) In all other precincts from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening.

3. At all primaries there shall be an Australian ballot made up of the several party tickets herein provided for, all of which shall be securely fastened together at the top and folded, provided that there shall be as many separate tickets as there are parties entitled to participate in said primary election. There shall also be attached a non-partisan ticket upon which, under the appropriate title of each office shall be printed the names of all persons for whom nomination papers shall have been filed, as required by this act, who are not designated on such nomination papers as candidates of any political party, as defined by this act. The names of all candidates shall be arranged alphabetically according to surnames under the appropriate title of the respective offices and under the proper party designation upon the party ticket or upon the non-partisan ticket as the case may be. If any elector write upon his ticket the name of any person who is a candidate for the same office upon some other ticket than that upon which his name is so written, this ballot shall be counted for such person only as a candidate of the party upon whose ticket his name is written, and shall in no case be counted for such person as a candidate upon any other ticket. In case the person is nominated upon more than one ticket, he shall forthwith file with the proper officer, or officers, in charge of the preparation of the ballots, a written declaration indicating the party designation under which his name is to be printed on the official ballot. The ballots with the endorsements shall be in substantially the form heretofore annexed, provided that ballots for any city primary may be varied as to the title of the offices to be printed thereon, so as to conform to the law under which each such primary is held. The provisions of section 31, statutes of 1898, so far as applicable shall govern the preparation of the ballot. After preparing his ballot, the elector shall detach the same from the remaining tickets and fold it so that its face will be concealed and the printed endorsements and signatures or initials thereon seen. The remaining tickets attached together shall be folded in like manner by the elector who shall thereupon, without leaving the polling place vote the marked ballot forthwith, and deposit the remaining tickets in the separate ballot box to be marked and designated as the blank ballot box. Immediately after the canvass, the inspectors shall, without examination, destroy the tickets deposited in the blank ballot box.

VACANCIES, HOW FILLED.—Section 13. Vacancies occurring after the holding of any primary shall be filed by the party committee of the city, district, county or state as the case may be.

VOTING AND REGISTRATION AT PRIMARIES.—Section 14. 1. No person shall be entitled to vote at any primary unless a qualified elector of the precinct and duly registered therein, if registration thereat be required by law.

2. Every primary election day and the Monday next preceding it, shall be registration days, where registration is required, on which the inspectors shall exercise the powers prescribed by sections 25 and 26, statutes of 1898; but no person shall be registered on or after the day of holding the primary without personally appearing before the inspectors.

3. The inspectors shall register any person who shall on any registration day file an oath or affirmation to the effect that he is a qualified elector in such precinct, or when they personally know him to be such.

4. Any person registered on either of said days as prescribed herein, shall be entitled to vote at the succeeding election without other registration.

5. There shall be no other registration day or days for either a primary, a general or city election, except that prescribed by section 27, of the statutes of 1898.

6. No voter shall be required to register under the provisions of this act were registration is not now required by law.

7. The inspectors shall be in session for the purpose of registration from nine o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening, except that on the day of holding the primary they shall be in session from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening. No inspector or clerk shall be paid to exceed three dollars as compensation for services on any registration, primary, general or city election day.

CHALLENGES. — Section 15. The party committee of each precinct may appoint in writing over their signatures, two party agents or representatives, with an alternate for each, who shall act as challengers for their respective parties, and have the power prescribed by section 66, statutes of 1898. The right of any person to vote at a primary may be challenged upon the same ground and his right to vote be determined in the same manner as at an election. The chairman of each party committee of any precinct may represent his party at the polling booth during the canvass and return of the vote at a primary or he may appoint an agent or designate a member of his committee for that purpose.

CANVASS OF VOTES.—Section 16.—Canvass of votes cast shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be made in the same manner and by the same officers as the canvass of an election. The party chairman of the precinct in a precinct canvass, of the county in a county canvass, of the state in a state canvass, or some duly appointed agent to represent each party shall be allowed to be present and observe the proceedings.

1. The precinct inspectors of election shall, on separate sheets, on blanks to be provided for that purpose, make full and accurate returns of the votes cast for each candidate, and shall within twenty-four hours cause to be delivered one copy of such returns as to each political party, to the county chairman of that party and also cause such returns to be delivered to the county clerk, if a September primary, or to the chairman of the city committee and city clerk if a city primary, provided always that such returns shall be sent by registered mail where practicable.

2. The county canvass of the returns of the September primary shall be made by the same officers and in the manner provided in chapter 5, statutes of 1898, for the canvass of the returns of a November election. The canvassers shall meet and canvass such returns at ten o'clock on the Friday following the September primary. Their returns shall contain the whole number of votes cast for each candidate of each political party, and a duplicate as to each political party shall be delivered to the county chairman of such party.

3. The canvassers shall also make an additional duplicate return in the same form as provided in subdivision 2, showing the votes cast for each candidate not voted for wholly within the limits of the county. The county clerk shall forthwith send to the secretary of state by registered mail one complete copy of all returns as to such candidates, and he shall likewise send to the chairman of the state central committee of each party a duplicate copy of the returns last described relating to such candidates of each such party.

Section 17. The board of canvassers provided for by section 93, statutes of 1898, to canvass returns of a November election, shall constitute the state board of canvassers of September primaries, and all the provisions of section 91 and 94b inclusive of said statutes relating to the canvass of the return of a November election, shall, as far as applicable, apply to the canvass, return, and certification to the secretary of state of such primary. Such board shall meet at the office of the secretary of state at ten o'clock a. m. on the third Tuesday of September next after the September primary.

PARTY CANDIDATES.—Section 18. 1. The person receiving the greatest number of votes at a primary as the candidate of a party for an office, shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot at the following election.

Official Primary Ballot.

GENERAL ELECTION.

______________________________PARTY.

(Designation of Party.)

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, mark a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT *of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write or paste his name in blank space provided for that purpose.*

STATE.	
Governor	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Lieutenant Governor	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Secretary of State	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
State Treasurer	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Attorney General	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Railroad Commissioner	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Commissioner of Insurance	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
CONGRESSIONAL.	
United States Senator	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Representative in Congress.....District	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
LEGISLATIVE.	
State Senator.....District	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Member Assembly.....District	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	

COUNTY.	
County Clerk	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Treasurer	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Sheriff	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Coroner	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Clerk of the Circuit Court	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
District Attorney	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Register of Deeds	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Surveyor	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Superintendent of Schools	**Vote for One**
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
JOHN DOE..........................	
Party Committeemen	**Vote for Three**

[FILING.]

OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT.

.... Precinct, ... Ward

City of ....

March............, 190....

....
Ballot Clerks.

I certify that the within ballot was marked by me for an elector incapable under the law of marking his own ballot and as directed by him.

....
Inspector of Election.

I certify that the within ballot was marked by me for a blind elector, at his request, and as directed by him.

....

2. As soon as a state canvass of a primary shall be certified to him, the secretary of state shall publish in the official state paper a certified statement of the result of such primary as to candidates for state officers, United States senators, and representatives in congress, and any other candidate whose district extends beyond the limits of a single county, and shall mail to the chairman of the state central committee of each party so much of such certificate as relates to his party.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO CERTIFY TO COUNTY CLERKS.—Section 19. 1. Not less than fourteen days before any November election the secretary of state shall certify to the county clerk of each county within which any of the electors may vote for the candidates for such offices, the name and description of each person nominated for any such office as specified in the nomination papers.

Section 20. The canvass of the returns of a city primary shall be made by the mayor, the city clerk, and the treasurer of such city, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. Such board of canvassers shall meet at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the day following the city primary and canvass the vote substantially as provided by sections 32 and 33, statutes of 1898. They shall make and certify duplicate returns as to the votes cast for the candidates and forthwith certify and file one complete return with the city clerk and deliver so much of the other as relates to each party to the respective city chairman.

PARTY COMMITTEES.—Section 21. 1. At the September primary each voter may write in the space left on his ticket for that purpose the names of not to exceed three qualified electors of the precinct for members of his party precinct committee. The three having the highest number of votes shall constitute such committee, and the one having the largest vote shall be chairman. The official return made by the inspectors shall show the names and addresses of each party committeeman chosen.

2. The party committee of each city and county and of each assembly district shall consist of the party chairman of each precinct in such city, county or district; the state senatorial district committee of the chairman of the assembly district committees in such senatorial district; the congressional committees of the party chairman of the senatorial district committees, wholly or partially within such congressional district; the state central committee as hereinafter provided. Each such committee shall choose its officers by ballot excepting as herein provided.

3. Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees, and by the officers thereof, in so far as is consistent with this act. The various officers and committees now in existence shall exercise the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed until their successors are chosen in accordance with this act. At all meetings of said city, county and assembly district committees, each precinct chairman shall have one vote for every fifty votes, or major fraction thereof cast by his party in his precinct at the last general election, each such chairman to have at least one vote, the vote at such general election to be determined as provided in section 5 of this act. The duties of the party precinct chairman, when he shall be unable to perform the same, shall be performed by a member of his party precinct committee designated by him. The duties of the chairman or secretary of any other committee may be performed by members of such committee, selected by such chairman or secretary. Any vacancy in any committee office shall be filled in the same manner as that in which such officer was originally chosen, except that in the case of a vacancy in the chairmanship of a precinct committee, the committee shall elect one of its members to fill such vacancy.

PARTY PLATFORM.—Section 22. The candidates for the various state offices, and for senate and assembly nominated by each political party at such primary, shall meet at the capitol at twelve o'clock noon on the fourth Tuesday of September after the date on which any primary is held preliminary to any general election. They shall forthwith formulate the state platform of their party. They shall thereupon proceed to elect a state central committee of at least two members from each congressional district and a chairman of such committee, and perform such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting. The platform of each party shall be framed at such time that it shall be made public, not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the following day.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—Section 23. 1. In case of a tie vote, the tie shall forthwith be determined by lot by the canvassers.

2. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state and attorney general, on or before July 1st, 1905, to prepare all forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, which forms shall be substantially followed in all primaries held in pursuance hereof. Such forms shall be printed with copies of this act for public use and distribution. Every day on which a September primary shall be held shall be a legal holiday.

THE PENAL PROVISION.—Section 24. 1. Any person who shall offer, or with knowledge of the same, permit any person to offer for his benefit any bribe to a voter to induce him to sign any election paper to any person who shall accept any such bribe or promise of gain of any kind in the nature of a bribe as consideration for signing the same, whether such bribe or promise of gain in the nature of a bribe be offered or accepted before or after such signing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon trial and conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

2. Any act declared an offense by the general laws of this state concerning caucuses and elections shall also, in like case, be an offense in all primaries, and shall be punished in the same form and manner as therein provided, and all the penalties and provisions of the law as to such caucuses and elections except as herein otherwise provided, shall apply in such case with equal force and to the same extent as though fully set forth in this act.

3. Any person who shall forge any name of a signer or witness to a nomination paper shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction punished accordingly. Any person who, being in possession of nomination papers entitled to be filed under this act, or any act of the legislature, shall wrongfully either suppress, neglect, or fail to cause the same to be filed at the proper time in the proper office shall on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

GENERAL ELECTION LAWS TO APPLY.—Section 25. The provisions of the statutes now in force in relation to the holding of elections, the solicitation of voters at the polls, the challenging of voters, the manner of conducting elections, of counting the ballots and making return thereof, and all other kindred subjects, shall apply to all primaries in so far as they are consistent with this act, the intent of this act being to place the primary under the regulation and protection of the laws now in force as to elections.

SUBMISSION OF ACT TO VOTE OF PEOPLE: WHEN TO TAKE EFFECT IF APPROVED. — Section 26. The question whether the foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect and be in force shall be submitted to the people of this state, in the manner provided by law for the submission of an amendment to the constitution, at the next general election to be held in November, 1904.

If approved by a majority of the votes cast upon that question, it shall go into effect and be in force from and after such ratification by the people; otherwise it shall not take effect or be in force. Upon the ballot shall be printed "Shall Chapter...............(insert on the ballot the number of chapter) of the laws of 1903, entitled 'An act to provide for party nominations by direct vote' be adopted?"

Section 27. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 28. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication subject to all provisions herein contained for its submission to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Approved May 23d, 1903.

W. W. CARR,
County Clerk, Oneida Co., Wis.

PERSONAL.

Henry W. Chatwick, the "father of baseball," is 80 years old, but his sporting writings would not indicate it. He still is keenly interested in the national game.

Senator Scott of West Virginia will take part in no national campaigns after this one. All his old political associates on the Republican national committee are now dead.

Many a man after attaining a high position forgets all about the laws of gravity until it is everlastingly too late.—Chicago News.

The Northwestern Sportsman.

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